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Polish Clergy Grows Restless

Conciliatory Approach of Glemp Is Challenged

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the soft-spoken primate of Poland, is facing a challenge from an unexpected quarter. Some of his junior clergy are dissatisfied with his conciliatory approach toward the martial-law government.

Marked differences of opinion within the Catholic Church, which has usually shown unity and discipline, have been evident beneath the surface for months.

Rank-and-file unease with Archbishop Glemp's leadership appears, however, to have reached a new level during the past few weeks, fueled partly by the church's inability to prevent the dissolution of the Solidarity trade union and other independent associations.

Archbishop Glemp's willingness to support official calls for social peace and his meetings with Poland's military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, have led some priests to accuse him of "collaborating" with the government.

There have even been private mutterings about "Comrade Glemp" and unflattering comparisons with his predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Archbishop Glemp's reply has been that his techniques of "quiet diplomacy" are more effective than public protests. He has pointed to a steady stream of memoranda the bishops have addressed to the Communist authorities concerning specific cases of injustice and the church's success in securing an official promise that Pope John Paul II will be allowed to make a return visit to his homeland in June.

The strains within the church were reflected in a meeting Archbishop Glemp held three weeks ago with about 300 priests from his Warsaw archdiocese.

According to the accounts of those present, the atmosphere became emotional after some clerics accused Archbishop Glemp of acting "against the nation" and "doing a deal" with General Jaruzelski over the pope's visit at the expense of Solidarity.

A priest reportedly said the church was playing the role of order in "a giant concentration camp" that was Poland in order to receive the pope.

Archbishop Glemp was said to have complained that some priests behaved like "journalists" and "juggled with slogans." He insisted that the church should not behave as a political party or a shield for the Solidarity underground.

A short, stocky man who carefully weighs every move, Archbishop Glemp is well aware that he does not possess the personal authority of Cardinal Wyszyński, who ruled the church for 32 years until his death in May last year. It would have been virtually unthinkable for a priest to talk back to Cardinal Wyszyński or to make the kind of criticisms to which Archbishop Glemp has been subjected recently.

There is no evidence that Cardinal Wyszyński would have taken a significantly tougher line had he been alive. The cardinal personally chose Archbishop Glemp as his successor. The stated goals of the two leaders are the same — to ensure the survival of the church and preserve Poland's national identity.

The rift between Archbishop Glemp and some of his subordinates is partly a product of their different vantage points. The primate is concerned with grand strategy. The other clergy, on the other hand, are much more closely in touch with the despair of their parishioners and popular outrage at repression.

One of the criticisms leveled against Archbishop Glemp at the meeting was that the church was not protesting loudly enough about the brutality of the riot police, known as ZOMO. A priest was reported to have drawn applause from others when he told Archbishop Glemp: "People are looking to us for support. We should be out with them in the streets, facing the ZOMO along with the crowds."

Solidarity activists, including Lech Walesa, sometimes appear to have ambivalent attitudes toward the church. They credit it with being the sole independent institution in Poland through the years of Stalinism and say survival of the church made Solidarity's own rise possible.

This is mixed, however, with a feeling that the church's main concern is itself.

Such an attitude is reported to have been taken by Mr. Walesa in a private conversation with his brother who visited him while he was in detention. In an apparent attempt to embarrass the former Solidarity leader, a tape recording of the conversation was handed to senior church officials shortly after his release from internment last month.

Those who have heard the tape say that Mr. Walesa criticized the church for reaping benefits from Solidarity without doing enough to protect it in return.

The tape was one of the subjects that came up at a meeting between Archbishop Glemp and Mr. Walesa on Nov. 20. According to sources close to the church, Archbishop Glemp took a magnanimous view of the incident, arguing that it was understandable that Mr. Walesa should be feeling the strain of his prolonged detention.

At his meeting with the clergy, Archbishop Glemp confirmed that he had received Mr. Walesa to demonstrate support at a time when efforts were being made to discredit him.

The meeting took place shortly after a report that security police had shown "sexually compromising pictures" of Mr. Walesa to senior church officials. This seems to have been a garbled and incorrect version of the taped conversation.

In fact, Archbishop Glemp seems uneasy about privileges won by the church during the past few years. He told his priests that this was the real danger. The government, he argued, had embarked upon a policy of giving the church everything it asked for in the hope that this would discredit the church by making it seem like a privileged institution.

"This is a purposeful policy," Archbishop Glemp was quoted as saying. "The authorities know that the public is critical of the consumer style of life adopted by some priests."

The result of the archbishop's quiet diplomacy may have been to help the military authorities maintain social peace and destroy what remains of the Solidarity underground. On the other hand, the strength of the church may also have imposed constraints on the government's behavior.

Archbishop Glemp has sometimes betrayed impatience with what he seems to consider the amateurishness of Solidarity.



The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, right, assisted Sunday at religious services in St. Teresa's church in Warsaw.

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Russia Renews Appeal To U.S. on Missile Cuts

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union renewed its public appeals to the United States Monday to accept Moscow's latest offers for limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, calling them "the most radical of possible solutions."

The appeal took the form of an unsigned commentary in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, which suggested that Moscow's proposals, outlined Dec. 21 in a speech by the party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, constituted the Soviet Union's best offer and one the West should not pass up.

"The Soviet Union has made weighty proposals," Pravda said. "They cannot be brushed aside, nor can their essence be clouded by hasty polemics. Landmarks for the future are being fixed now. A responsible approach, responsible decisions are needed now."

Western diplomats said the Kremlin's public appeal, the second in five days, appeared to win sympathy in the West for a long-term Soviet objective of stopping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from deploying 572 new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The deployment, intended to counter a five-year buildup of the Soviet Union's sophisticated, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles, is scheduled to begin late next year unless agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is reached in talks under way in Geneva.

The Pravda commentary, which the Tass press agency carried in full, followed a similar appeal by two senior Soviet officials at a news conference the day after Mr. Andropov's speech.

Moscow has offered to cut its force of about 450 medium-range SS-20s and older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe to 162 missiles, the combined number of medium-range missiles held by Britain and France, Mr. Andropov made clear that NATO would in turn be expected to give up deploying the new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

U.S. officials have called the proposal unacceptable, in part because it would allow the Soviet Union to simply move many of their mobile SS-20s, which have a range of 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers), east of the Ural Mountains. This would be outside of Europe as the Russians define it but still within striking range of Western Europe.

[The State Department disclosed Monday that it had sought clarification of certain points in Mr. Andropov's speech, Reuters reported from Washington. But despite the requested clarification, said Alan Romberg, a spokesman, the Reagan administration was not backing away from its initial rejection of the Soviet offer.]

Britain and France have also rejected the proposal, saying their nuclear arsenals are independent national deterrent forces not under NATO command.

Western diplomats, noting that the Soviet Union had already outlined the offer made public by Mr. Andropov privately to U.S. officials, said it was being rejected not out of band but on the basis of careful consideration.

"This is not a negotiating-room proposal," a senior Western diplomat in Moscow said. "It is a propaganda proposal, designed to appeal to the American and European public."

Pravda's commentary said millions of Americans and Europeans were increasingly worried about NATO's plans for new missiles. The newspaper suggested that the task before the Western public was to "break Washington's stubborn unwillingness to seek methods of reducing nuclear confrontation in Europe and compel the United States to give up its present stance."

"Considering the existing conditions, the Soviet Union's proposals are the most radical of possible solutions," Pravda said. "Therefore, response to them becomes a touchstone of the entire approach by the United States and NATO to limiting nuclear armaments in Europe."

The Reagan administration proposed a year ago to give up deploying medium-range missiles as part of NATO's defenses if the Soviet Union would agree to dismantle all of its medium-range missiles, an offer known as the "zero option."

The Pravda commentary repeated the Soviet view that the proposal would mean "unilateral disarmament" and was therefore "totally unrealistic."

■ Moscow Announces Amnesty

The Soviet Union announced Monday it was granting amnesty to "a number of people" to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. United Press International reported from Moscow. Western diplomats said it was not likely that many political prisoners would be freed.

The amnesty decree issued by the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, applies to people whose offenses resulted in prison terms of five years or less, or those with longer sentences who fall into special categories such as the aged or war veterans.

U.S. Navy Secretary Retained Some Ties With His Old Company

This article is based on reporting by Judith Miller and Jeff Gerth and was written by Miss Miller.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr., who pledged on joining the Reagan administration that he would sell his interests in a consulting company that does business with Pentagon contractors, did not sever all his connections with the company, according to public documents.

After Mr. Lehman took office, a British peer paid him for the right to use the company's name, Abington Corp., in business overseas. But Mr. Lehman kept an option to reacquire the overseas business when he left the government, according to him and the peer, Lord Chalfont.

Documents show that Mr. Lehman was not paid for the overseas operations until October, 1981, months after he joined the Reagan administration.

The overseas business, using the Abington name, has continued to consult with U.S. client companies. Some of U.S. client companies had been clients of Mr. Lehman, according to the documents.

Some officials in Washington are questioning whether Mr. Lehman would eventually stand to gain from Abington's success overseas.

Mr. Lehman has retained the rights to operate Abington in the United States, but there is no indication that this company has done business in this country since he took office in February 1981. He said in an interview that he had received no salary or fees from military contractors since then.

Since April 1981, Mr. Lehman has not disavowed himself from participating in navy decisions affecting the Newport Corp. and other former clients. At that time, he said, Abington became a holding company for his personal assets and he no longer had a financial interest in the clients or in Abington.

Federal conflict-of-interest laws prohibit government employees from participating in decisions to which they have a personal financial interest.

Mr. Lehman's personal financial disclosure statement, filed this year with the Office of Government Ethics, indicates that he still owns Abington but lists it as a personal holding company. Records filed with the District of Columbia, however, still list Abington as a management consulting company.

[The Office of Government Ethics said Monday it is investigating Mr. Lehman's connection with Abington. The Associated Press reported.]

David Scott, acting director of the agency, said the sale of the Abington name to Lord Chalfont was not reported in Mr. Lehman's disclosure forms, adding that the agency did not look into them further when they were filed.

[Also Monday, United Press International reported that Mr. Lehman said at a Pentagon news conference: "I am quite confident that there is no conflict of interest that is involved. The suggestion that I can somehow benefit in the future from the way this transaction was carried out is simply false."

[The secretary said that his wife, Barbara, had made an error in filing documents with the District of Columbia that described the company as a consulting firm when it should have been listed as a personal holding company, Mr. Lehman said.

"I will have sharp words with my wife about that," he said.

Asked why he did not tell Ab-



John F. Lehman Jr.

ington outright or at least change the name of his holding company, Mr. Lehman, 40, replied that he had "wanted to keep the entity in being."

"I had built up a highly respected name in Abington," he explained. "I retain the right to operate a consulting corporation called Abington. I wanted to keep the option of going back into the consulting business when I get out of government."

In March 1981, Lord Chalfont, a member of the House of Lords and a consultant for Abington, acquired the right to use Abington's name abroad for \$60,000 and gained some of Mr. Lehman's former clients. The documents show that the money was not paid until October of that year.

Lord Chalfont, operating in London in the name of Abington, tries to help U.S. companies sell their aerospace and defense products abroad.

Mr. Lehman said in an interview he had no knowledge of Lord Chalfont's business activities, although he acknowledged that he talked with him frequently.

Mr. Lehman founded Abington in Washington in February, 1977, and until this year was listed in the records as president of the corporation.

Records for this year on file (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Regan Reported to Ask Selective Tax Rises to Offset Budget Deficit

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, expressing skepticism that nonmilitary spending can be cut much, has begun to argue within the administration for selective tax increases next year to shrink the huge budget deficits being projected for 1984 and beyond, according to a senior administration official.

In private conversations, the source said, the secretary is saying the administration must present revenue-raising proposals to the 98th Congress in view of projected deficits of nearly \$200 billion in fiscal 1983 and 1984. The 1983 fiscal year began on Oct. 1.

The risk, he has acknowledged, is that the strengthened Democratic majority in the House of Representatives may take a tack opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

Whether the president will make such proposals to Congress — and what they might be — is one of the large policy questions to be resolved in the next few weeks before the State of the Union address. Presidents traditionally use that speech to lay out the themes they wish to pursue in the coming year. The address is scheduled for Jan. 25 and the delivery of the budget for Jan. 31.

[A spokesman confirmed Monday that Mr. Regan has raised the idea of increases in selected taxes as a way of decreasing federal deficits. The Associated Press reported from New York.]

[The possibilities being examined concern limiting tax deductions on installment loans and mortgages for second homes.

[Asked about the report when he arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, at the start of a weeklong Western vacation, President Reagan said, "Don't believe everything you read in the papers." AP reported.]

[The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Wait and see when the budget comes out. There are always a whole series of options, particularly from Treasury, on taxes." Asked whether that meant there were proposals for new taxes, Mr. Speakes said, "I wouldn't look for any substantial new taxes."

At some point in coming weeks, the president is expected to signal that he will support some increase in the Social Security payroll tax as part of a larger package, including curtailment of the growth of old-age benefits, to shore up the finances of that program. The payroll levy now scheduled for 1983 is 6.7 percent each for employers and employees on the first \$35,700 of earnings.

One idea that Mr. Regan reportedly likes is to deny a tax deduction for interest payments on consumer installment debt, except for car debt, above some threshold amount. Treasury aides calculate that such a prohibition could raise \$6 billion of revenue a year if there were no threshold.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the tax-writing Finance Committee, has also been interested in such a broadening of the taxable income base as a way to raise revenue.

Similarly, Mr. Regan sees no reason why the Treasury should lose tax revenues for interest payments on second homes, particularly when the tax savings often go to wealthy people.

Meanwhile, Mr. Regan is trying to fend off what he regards as a creeping campaign by various departments to "hedge the Internal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Several hundred protesters, some of them Afghans, shouted hostile slogans Monday outside the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi on the third anniversary of Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

Afghans Tighten Security to Mark 3d Year of Russian Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Special security precautions were taken Monday in Kabul for the third anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said here.

Soldiers were said to be patrolling most streets in Kabul. Afghan rebel sources said several hundred guerrillas slipped into Kabul during the past week from mountain hideouts to attack targets in the capital.

The rebel sources said that since the middle of December, Soviet and Afghan troops with air support had launched major operations against guerrilla infiltration routes to head off attacks on Kabul.

In Pakistan, where nearly three million Afghan refugees have fled, police reinforcements were on duty near the Soviet and Afghan embassies.

On Dec. 21, 1979, the Soviet Union sent three army divisions into Afghanistan, and five days later it began an airlift of troops into the mountainous country.

On Sunday, President Ronald Reagan again called for a Soviet withdrawal. On Monday, other Western countries joined his appeal. In Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany noted that more than three million Afghans had fled the country. In Rome, the Italian government condemned Moscow's "continued occupation."

In New Delhi, more than 500 protesters led by little girls chanting "Down with Russia" marched to the gates of the Soviet Embassy and burned a Russian flag to mark the anniversary.

Red paint was splashed over the Soviet Union's consulate building in Geneva, and an anonymous caller said it symbolized "the blood of all the Afghans who have been massacred by Soviet troops."

In New York, about 300 Afghans marched from the Soviet consulate to the offices of the Soviet Aeroflot airlines, and 500 others demonstrated against the Soviet occupation in Bonn.

In Tehran, protesters tried to get inside the Soviet Embassy, bringing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ A late rally pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange to record levels. The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 25 points to close at an all-time high of about 1,070. Page 7.

■ Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced a retrenchment plan that will result in about 10,000 workers losing their jobs and a \$750-million to \$850-million charge against fourth-quarter earnings. Page 7.

■ Kim Das Jung, the South Korean dissident politician, said that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States. Page 3.

■ A research scientist who spent four years at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine trying to create drugs, fabricated data that appeared in scientific journals, a federal grand jury said, according to school officials. Page 5.

After 2 Years in Jail, Sindona Still Attracts Investigators

By Selwyn Raab
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years after he began serving a prison term for bank fraud, Michele Sindona is enmeshed in international investigations involving multimillion-dollar financial swindles, a mysterious rightist political organization, murder and the underworld.

Mr. Sindona once headed a \$500-million financial empire. He was a financial adviser to the Vatican and traveled to the world's financial capitals in a private jet.

Now, at a federal prison in Otisville, New York, he broods about his financial ruin, his 25-year sentence in the United States and criminal charges pending against him in his native Italy.

Mr. Sindona, 62, insists that he was framed by corrupt associates at a 1980 federal trial in New York.

He was convicted of masterminding a fraud at the Franklin National Bank. But in a recent interview at the Federal Correctional Institution in Otisville he acknowledged that his original contention that he had been kidnapped by leftist terrorists before the trial had been a hoax.

This month, eight members of Italy's Parliament questioned him in prison about his role in Propaganda-2, or P-2, a secret Masonic lodge that has been implicated in criminal activities and rightist political intrigue in Italy and South America.

Tina Anselmi, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and head of a commission investigating P-2, said Mr. Sindona had been questioned about allegations that the group, with Mr. Sindona's assistance, had secret control of several major banks in Italy and had financed rightist organizations in South America.

Mrs. Anselmi said in an interview in New York that the commission had also asked Mr. Sindona about reports that P-2 might have ties to the Mafia in Italy.

"We found out less than we hoped from Sindona," Mrs. Anselmi said. "He did not answer all our questions, and several times he refused to mention names."

Mr. Sindona denied that he had been a member of P-2. But he conceded that he had "prepared all economic projects" for the lodge in Italy and in South American countries, including Argentina, Uruguay and Peru.

Mr. Sindona said his involvement with P-2 began in 1973, when he rejected an offer to join the group, which included high officials in government, the military and the business community. He said he received the invitation from Licio Gelli, an industrialist and the grandmaster of P-2.

He acknowledged, however, that he had advised P-2 about investments by banks and companies controlled or influenced by P-2 members. The investigators were intended to bolster capitalist economies in Italy and South America against communism, Mr. Sindona said.

Many of the investments were made through Banco Ambrosiano, a Milan bank that was headed by Roberto Calvi, a close Sindona associate and a purported member of P-2. Mr. Calvi replaced Mr. Sindona as a key financial adviser to the Vatican when Mr. Sindona moved to New York in the early 1970s.

Last spring, Mr. Calvi became the central figure in a \$790-million scandal centering on fraudulent loans in Latin America by Banco Ambrosiano, which collapsed in August. On June 19,

Mr. Calvi, 61, was found hanging from a bridge in London.

The British authorities have listed Mr. Calvi's death as an apparent suicide. The Italian parliamentary commission, however, asked Mr. Sindona about his belief that Mr. Calvi had been murdered. The panel is also studying the possibility that Mr. Calvi's death was related to the P-2 inquiry.

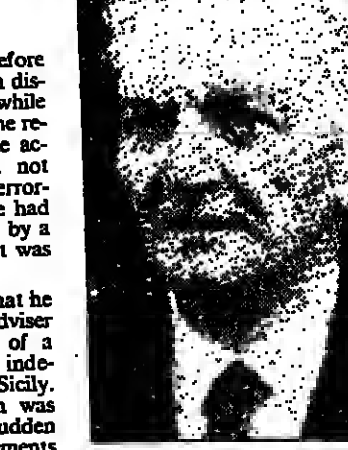
In 1972, Mr. Sindona gained control of the Franklin National Bank. Two years later, it collapsed in what became the largest bank failure in U.S. history.

Mr. Sindona was indicted in March 1979 on federal charges of conspiring to conceal from U.S. authorities the transfer of \$40 million from Italy to gain control of Franklin National. He was also accused of fraudulently removing \$15 million from the bank and directing improper speculation in foreign currency that cost the bank \$30 million.

In the summer of 1979, before his trial began, Mr. Sindona disappeared for \$3 million bail. In the recent prison interview, while acknowledging that he had not been kidnapped by leftist terrorists, he maintained that he had been forced to go to Sicily by a Sicilian masonic lodge that was unrelated to P-2.

Mr. Sindona said only that he was to be the economic adviser and "charismatic leader" of a movement to gain more independence and wealth for Sicily. He said the group's plan was cancelled because of a sudden increase in police reinforcements in Sicily in the summer of 1979 after the murder of a high police official there.

The Italian law enforcement authorities said Mr. Sindona had been helped in the fake kidnapping by P-2 members, including Mr. Calvi, and by suspected Mafia members. The officials suggested that his disappearance might have been part of an effort to falsify financial documents for his U.S. trial. Mr. Sindona described those assertions as "ridiculous."



Michele Sindona



MADRID CEREMONY — A crowd attended the inauguration Monday of a monument to the Spanish constitution. The marble structure, near Madrid's Natural Science Museum, was opened on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the constitution by King Juan Carlos I.

Outgoing Portugal Prime Minister Proposes Protégé to Be Successor

LISBON — Portugal's outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, said Monday he would propose Vitor Pereira Crespo, a former education minister, as his successor.

Mr. Balsemão made the announcement at the end of a meeting of his Social Democratic Party's political committee, hours before beginning consultations with President António Ramalho Eanes on solving the week-old government crisis.

Mr. Balsemão's party and two other rightist parties in the Democratic Alliance that has ruled Portugal since January 1980 were all due at the presidential palace for separate audiences with President Eanes.

The consultations formally set in motion the constitutional machinery for choosing a successor to Mr. Balsemão, who resigned last week in protest over disagreements within the coalition.

He was given a free hand by his party to pick the new prime minister but his choice of Mr. Crespo must be endorsed by the president, who has the right to call early general elections. The elections are not due until 1984.

The search for a new prime minister has been complicated by tension between the party and its main coalition partners, the Christian Democrats. The future of the alliance appears increasingly uncertain.

Mr. Crespo is a protégé of the outgoing prime minister. He had already told the press before Monday's announcement that he was in the running for the job.

Mr. Balsemão said earlier Monday that he had a successor in mind but the name would not be released until after the party's national council approved him. The council meets Wednesday.

The prime minister's critics said Mr. Balsemão wanted his protégé to form a stopgap government until the party met next year to decide whether to abandon the coalition.

Mr. Balsemão is not a prominent politician. He was almost universally criticized as education minister and was squeezed out of Mr. Balsemão's cabinet in June.

Mr. Balsemão chose him for the job of prime minister only after several other candidates refused the post.

The first choice of Mr. Balsemão, a former prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, publicly turned down the offer Friday.

The governmental crisis has stalled action on 33 bills in parliament. These include the 1983 budget and economic plan as well as a long-awaited bill ending the state monopoly in banking and insurance.

Another idea has come from the Commerce Department. It has suggested that makers of certain equipment used in the production of semiconductors, the microchips that are vital to computers, be permitted to take depreciation write-offs to less than the three years now mandated.

According to a Treasury official, Mr. Lewis, the transportation secretary, a year ago, Mr. Lewis proposed raising the federal gasoline tax, now four cents a gallon, to nine cents, with the revenues to be dedicated to highway and bridge repair and mass transit.

Initially, the White House rebuffed Mr. Lewis, but in November he won presidential support. On Thursday, the Senate gave final congressional approval.

Danish Dockworkers Strike

COPENHAGEN — A series of longshoremen's wildcat strikes to protest a planned cut in unemployment pay spread Monday to cripple most Danish ports.

Israeli Panel Resumes Public Testimony on West Beirut Massacre

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli commission that is investigating the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut resumed taking public testimony Monday with lawyers for some of the officials involved in the investigation seeking to establish defenses for their clients.

The key figure in Monday's public sessions was Avi Duda, the personal assistant to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, according to earlier testimony, received an unconfirmed report of the massacre on Sept. 17, the second day of the slaughter, but failed to act on it.

Lieutenant Colonel Reuven Gai, who at the time was acting as Mr. Sharon's military aide, was sharply cross-examined by Mr. Duda's lawyer but reaffirmed his earlier testimony that he mentioned the report of 300 deaths in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps to Mr. Duda on the morning of Sept. 17.

The massacre, which according to Mr. Sharon resulted in the deaths of 700 to 800 Palestinian refugees at the hands of Lebanese Christian militiamen, ended the next morning.

Colonel Gai, who said he spoke with Mr. Duda by telephone, acknowledged that he did not put the information into writing because it was unconfirmed.

The report of up to 300 deaths in the camps came from Lebanese Phalangist commanders and was received by the Israeli Army headquarters in Beirut on Sept. 16, the first night of the massacre. It was then relayed to army headquarters

in Tel Aviv but was never acted on.

Under cross-examination by the lawyer of another official, Major General Yehoshua Saguy, the chief of military intelligence, Colonel Gai said his office in the Defense Ministry received two reports from military intelligence on Sept. 15, the day before the massacre began.

The content of the documents was not disclosed, but General Saguy's attorney apparently is trying to establish that the Israeli government had been informed of the danger of widespread bloodshed in Lebanon after the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Magazine Report on Talks

Israel declined comment Monday on a Newsweek magazine report that it was negotiating directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization to gain the release of captured Israeli soldiers. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem. But an official said the Jewish state was "sparring no effort" to get back the captives.

Newsweek reported in this week's editions that an unidentified Israeli politician "known for his dovish views" was sent by Mr. Begin to meet PLO officials in Austria. The magazine reported that the talks, which it said were under the auspices of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, were aimed at gaining the release of eight Israeli soldiers being held by the PLO.

A PLO spokesman in Vienna denied knowledge of negotiations, and there was no immediate comment from Mr. Kreisky, who met with Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, Monday in Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Israeli Forces in Khalde

Israel poured troops and tanks into the hills surrounding Khalde, Lebanon, Monday to halt sectarian fighting before the scheduled opening Tuesday of Israeli-Lebanese talks there on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Colonel Fawzi Abi Farhat, spokesman for the Lebanese Army, said the Lebanese Army had been assured by the rightist Christian and leftist Druze militiamen that there would be no fighting while the talks were in progress. The Associated Press reported.

The Christians and Druze traded heavy artillery fire throughout the night, the state radio reported. Police said 18 persons had been killed and 27 wounded in the preceding 36 hours.

Lebanon's state television said two Israeli soldiers had been killed and seven wounded Monday when an Israeli military bus came under machine-gun fire near the southern



Lieutenant Colonel Reuven Gai, left, accompanied by Avi Kober, also of the Defense Ministry, leaves the chambers of the Israeli commission investigating the massacres in West Beirut.

Lebanese village of Ghazieh, 28 miles (45 kilometers) south of Beirut. It did not identify the attackers.

An Israeli spokesman in Yaze, 3 miles east of Beirut, denied the report and said one Israeli soldier had been wounded when unknown gunmen fired at a car south of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, based in Nicosia, Cyprus, said, "Lebanese national resistance forces" were responsible for the Ghazieh attack.

WORLD BRIEFS

French Confirm Signing China Pact

PARIS (UPI) — China has concluded its first international agreement for cooperation on nuclear research and development in an accord signed last month with France, French officials confirmed Monday.

The agreement covering research on nuclear materials and reactor safety, concluded Nov. 22 and renewable at its conclusion in 1984, was the "first such agreement that we know of that China has ever signed," said an official at the French Atomic Energy Agency.

A spokesman for the Ministry for External Relations said there was "no direct relationship" between the accord and negotiations on France's possible sale of reactors for China's first nuclear power station.

Pilots in Israel Reject Labor Accord

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Histadrut trade union federation signed a labor agreement on behalf of El Al employees Monday, but the national airline's pilots rejected the accord.

Israel radio quoted the court-appointed receiver of El Al, Amram Blum, an attorney, as saying he would continue liquidation proceedings for the airline until the pilots signed the agreement. The pilots said the labor federation had no authority to sign on their behalf.

"Negotiations" with Histadrut failed to produce a new labor contract demanded by management. The government, which owns 97.6 percent of the grounded airline, requested the liquidation and the District Court appointed Mr. Blum to administer El Al as a temporary receiver pending its final sale.

Bombs Cause Blackouts in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Insurgents bombed two key electricity line towers, cutting off power and blacking out 80 towns and cities in eastern El Salvador, utility company officials said Monday.

The overnight attacks coded a Christmas truce and left 1.5 million people without electricity in El Salvador's four eastern provinces, officials of the state-run Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Commission said. The officials said four provincial capitals were left without electricity.

For the Record

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China arrived Monday in Morocco from Algeria to begin a three-day official visit that is expected to focus on cooperation projects. Morocco is the third stop on Mr. Zhao's monthlong, 10-nation tour of Africa that began in Egypt.

OSLO (UPI) — Seven of 10 Norwegians are opposed to the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to an opinion poll published Monday. The poll was made by Norsk Opinion Institute for the Social Democratic newspaper, Arbeiderbladet.

NEW YORK (AP) — James W. Lewis, who has been accused of attempted extortion in connection with the so-called Tylenol murders, returned Monday to Chicago to fight the charges, according to his lawyer.

Navy Secretary Kept Ties to Old Business

(Continued from Page 1)

with the District of Columbia show that Abington still describes his business as "professional advice, analysis, consultation and assistance to corporate management," not as a personal holding company, as Mr. Lehman maintains. The records, dated April 15, 1982, were signed by Mr. Lehman's wife, who is listed as the president of Abington. Thomas J. Bacas, Abington's attorney, said the filing was "a mistake."

Lawyers for the navy, as well as the Office of Government Ethics, said they had approved Mr. Lehman's financial disclosures but had not reviewed the underlying documents. Gary Davis, chief counsel of the ethics office, which monitors executive branch officials and compliance with conflict-of-interest laws and regulations, said he did not know whether Lord Chalfont's payments from March to October to Abington constituted a continuing personal financial interest on the part of Mr. Lehman in Abington.

Mr. Davis said his office began reviewing Mr. Lehman's actions after inquiries were made by reporters. Navy lawyers have been asked to meet with the ethics office to explain the transactions.

Among the issues being reviewed is whether Mr. Lehman's arrangement with Lord Chalfont constitutes a divestiture and whether the navy secretary does not still stand to benefit after leaving government from Lord Chalfont's success, the lawyers said.

Mr. Lehman said in an interview that the sale of the navy rights to Abington's name was a private transaction. Therefore, he said, he was under no obligation to disclose details of the sale publicly and did not do so. Mr. Lehman said he was also unaware that Lord Chalfont, in addition to paying \$60,000 for the use of Abington's name overseas, had initially retained some of Abington's clients, which included Nordrup, the Boeing, and TRW, all major military contractors.

At no point in his public disclosure forms did Mr. Lehman disclose that the three contractors, among others, had each paid Abington more than \$5,000 a year in consulting fees before he joined the government. The law was ambiguous at the time, government ethics and navy lawyers agree, about whether major individual clients of a law firm or consulting company had to be identified.

In a telephone interview last week, Lord Chalfont said he continued to operate Abington from London, "with me as president instead of John."

"There were virtually no assets," Lord Chalfont said. "I was acquiring his clients and his good will."

Lord Chalfont said he gave Mr. Lehman a verbal option at the time of the transaction to repurchase Abington after Mr. Lehman leaves the government, and "that offer still stands."

Regan Said to Ask Tax Rises To Offset Budget Shortfalls

(Continued from Page 1)

Revenue Code to their own purposes. Reflecting a traditional concern within his department for protection of federal revenues, Mr. Regan has said privately that he opposes "trying to use the tax code for purposes other than raising or lowering revenues."

For example, the Department of Education has proposed creation of tax-sheltered savings accounts to pay the cost of sending children

to college. Mr. Regan, opposing the proposal, has argued that his chief effect would be to give tax relief to those who can save money.

Another informal proposal to encourage investment that the secretary dislikes came from Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Feldstein has reportedly suggested that unused investment tax credits and depreciation deductions that corporations carry to a future year be regarded as earning interest.

Another idea has come from the Commerce Department. It has suggested that makers of certain equipment used in the production of semiconductors, the microchips that are vital to computers, be permitted to take depreciation write-offs to less than the three years now mandated.

According to a Treasury official, Mr. Lewis, the transportation secretary, a year ago, Mr. Lewis proposed raising the federal gasoline tax, now four cents a gallon, to nine cents, with the revenues to be dedicated to highway and bridge repair and mass transit.

Initially, the White House rebuffed Mr. Lewis, but in November he won presidential support. On Thursday, the Senate gave final congressional approval.

Danish Dockworkers Strike

COPENHAGEN — A series of longshoremen's wildcat strikes to protest a planned cut in unemployment pay spread Monday to cripple most Danish ports.

China Urges Other Nations to Give More Support to Afghan Rebels

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China called on other countries Monday to give more support, including "moral and material assistance," to the Afghan resistance, "to the guerrillas in Afghanistan and thereby pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its 'aggressor troops.'"

The official party newspaper, the People's Daily, also accused the Soviet Union in an editorial of posing a "grave threat" to Chinese security by massing troops along China's narrow border with Afghanistan.

The editorial, which was also circulated in English by the New York Times, said the "military intervention in Afghanistan."

But it also used some of the harshest language toward Moscow since before the two countries opened consultations to explore their differences in October.

The editorial followed a more conciliatory Chinese note sent to Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the message, Beijing expressed hopes for a gradual normalization of relations and suggested that both sides take practical steps through consultations.

Chinese officials have cited the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan as one of three obstacles that must be overcome before more normal Chinese-Soviet relations can be achieved.

The other two problems mentioned are the Kremlin's backing for the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and the stationing of numerous Soviet forces along China's border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

The People's Daily said Monday

that "Afghanistan is a neighbor of China. By invading Afghanistan and massing its troops along the Afghan-Chinese border, the Soviet Union is also posing a grave threat to China's security." That referred to the western end of the Wakhan corridor, a slender strip of rugged Afghan territory separating the Soviet Union from Pakistan.

Since China has already complained about the buildup of Soviet forces along its 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) frontier with the Soviet Union and Mongolia, Monday's assertion seemed intended to underscore Beijing's insistence that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan.

The editorial contributed to the conflicting signals from Beijing since it acceded to Moscow's request to start informal talks this autumn.

Afghan Anniversary Is Marked by Protests

ing a vigorous protest from the Soviet government in Moscow.

The Tass press agency, reporting the protest, said a "large group of riotous elements" assembled in front of the embassy "with the obvious connivance of Iranian authorities" to stage an "anti-Soviet action."

"The participants in it, shouting anti-Soviet slogans, tried to make their way to the grounds," Tass said, adding that they "ripped the Soviet state flag from the mast."

It said the action took place even though the Iranian authorities were "forwarned by the Soviet side about the hostile action that was being prepared against the Soviet Embassy."

Tass also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

said in a comment from Washington.

Mr. Reagan's statement could "only be qualified as a White House promise to considerably broaden support and assistance to gangs of thugs," Tass said, alluding to Soviet allegations that the United States has given military support to the Afghan rebels.

Radio Kabul reported Monday that 50 guerrillas had been captured or killed recently in the Logar and Badakhshan provinces bordering Pakistan. The radio report also said President Babrak Karmal returned Sunday from a week in Moscow, where he attended the observances of the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary.

Mr. Karmal appears to have as much backing from Moscow now as when the Russians sent in troops to back his coup against Hafizullah Amin on Dec. 27, 1979. Western diplomats said.

The diplomats estimated that about 105,000 Soviet troops were in the country, nearly 20,000 more than last year.

They said that in the past year, Soviet economic aid to Afghanistan has nearly doubled, to \$350 million.

Soviet Soldiers Held

Two Soviet soldiers captured in Afghanistan and interned in Switzerland have been placed in prison because of drunken and violent behavior, United Press International quoted the Swiss authorities as saying Monday in Bern.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the two left their open internment institution near Bern, "went on a drunken spree, stole motorcycles and broke into an automobile." Five other Soviet soldiers "have made no trouble" and remain in the open institution, the spokesman said.

The seven soldiers were handed over by Afghan rebels to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland agreed to hold them for two years or until hostilities ceased. Moscow approved the arrangement.

South African Military Chief Foresees Troops Staying in Namibia Until '84

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The chief of the South African Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, has said on his return from a visit to his troops in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, that he did not expect them to be withdrawn from the disputed territory during 1983.

Although General Viljoen stressed Sunday that it was for the government, not the military, to "rush into a settlement within the next year," he nonetheless said that it should take its time in reaching a long-lasting solution.

General Viljoen's comment has been taken as the clearest indication yet that South Africa does not

fully share Washington's optimism that a settlement in Namibia is attainable in the near future.

Although officially the department of foreign affairs here identifies itself with Washington's bullish attitude, key people in the government and military establishment have continued to make statements revealing skepticism.

That in turn has led to continuing speculation here that South Africa does not want a settlement in Namibia right now, and that it has joined the U.S. demand for a prior withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola in the belief that this will effectively stall the negotiations.

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New York Town Lives Side by Side With the Cruise Missile

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

ROME, New York — Somewhere on Griffiss Air Force Base here, in a secret location known only as "Category A," sit five B-52 bombers. On Dec. 16, they became the first in the United States to be equipped with the newest nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal, the cruise missile.

Each B-52 carries 12 missiles that can fly undetected beneath radar, search out their targets with the aid of computers and deliver a nuclear warhead 15 times as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. The targets have already been chosen. The planes are on war alert, all day, every day.

So are three sets of flight crews, each consisting of 44 persons. One week of every three, each group resides in the Alert Facility, which is known as "the mole hole." It is said to resemble a motel, and its entertainments include video games, such as Mission Command, and movies. "Reds" was shown last week.

Twice a week, unannounced, an alarm sounds across the 3,800-acre (1,520-hectare) base. It summons the men on alert to the planes on alert. This summons is a rehearsal for the day "when the balloons go up," jargon for the outbreak of nuclear war.

Residents Derive Jobs, Security From Nuclear Strike Base

As all this takes place, recent snow has graced the evergreens and frame homes of Rome. Christmas wreaths hang on many doors. People recover from last-minute shopping and holiday parties.

The coexistence of the everyday and the unthinkable, the lively and the deadly, has been part of the routine for 22 years, since the Strategic Air Command and nuclear weapons arrived at the 40-year-old base adjoining this city of 50,000, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of New York.

Many Rome residents, as well as the people on the base, say they are accustomed to being "on the Russians." Top Ten list, as Mayor Carl J. Eilenberg put it. They realize the local economy depends on the base and believe world peace depends on the deterrence furnished by the base's weapons.

Since the deployment of the cruise missile, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviets to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Uplik, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've been blowing up half the country. People in Rome shrug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Rediker of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms. "There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there came a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say 'no.'"

Rome has never said "no" to the

base, partly out of loyalty and patriotism and partly out of economic necessity. Rome has an unemployment rate of 9 percent. The major private employers, who are manufacturers of goods for the slumping auto and construction industries, have laid off hundreds of workers.

"We probably could've made enough fuss not to have the cruise missile based here," Mayor Eilenberg said. "And then we would've been on the Defense Department hit list. And there's a greater risk of them coming down on us than the Russians."

The base provides 3,000 of the 15,000 civilian jobs in Rome, and \$283 million a year to the local economy. The cruise missile, the mayor said, means job stability in uncertain times. Construction of facilities for the missiles alone cost \$19 million and created 200 jobs.

Deployment of the cruise missiles has become a major issue in arms-control talks with the Soviet Union. Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, has indicated that if curbs on the cruise missiles were not reached, the Soviet Union would build its own.

Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Gerhardt, who helped design and deploy the cruise missiles, takes

that as a compliment. "If you have something the enemy has trouble defending against," he said, "you have strength and you have deterrence."

And pilots have something more to think about. For all the entertainment in the Alert Facility, when something goes haywire in the world, such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or the declaration of martial law in Poland, the men tend to watch the late news and to sleep fitfully.

"At night," Captain Percival said, "you begin to realize what you're there for if war ever breaks out. Your job is deterrence, but you have to be ready. You know where you'll go and what you'll do."

You realize that moments later you could be running to your airplane. And you're no sooner airborne than your wife, your kids, your whole base is vaporized behind you."

People think of Griffiss, Mr. Uplik said, "like a college campus." Griffiss opens its credit union to the townspeople and holds public running races and swim meets in its facilities. The president of the Rome Library Board is a civilian employee of the base, as was the previous president of the Board of Education.

Such ones have made life difficult for the Rev. Tom Sterner of St.



A B-52 bomber equipped with 12 cruise missiles is one of five at the Griffiss Air Force Base.

Paul's Roman Catholic Church. The priest has preached "the gospel of nonviolence, of reaching out with love" to a congregation in which a third of the adults work at Griffiss.

"I know we're speaking on an issue that will not be popular," Father Sterner said. "But we're not

speaking to push the base out. We're not speaking against the people who work there. We're trying to advocate forming your conscience so you can live with peace of heart."

But protests have been small and amicable. There have been few arrests, with the police occasional-

ly serving coffee and demonstrators sending the police Christmas cards. The largest protest at the base, in 1981, drew about 600 people, including the Berrigan brothers.

Only 40 came Dec. 16, the day the cruise system became fully active.

Kim Urges Washington To Clarify Its Policy On Rights, Democracy

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean dissident politician who arrived here from Seoul last Thursday, said that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States, which, he said, had failed to demand a return to democratic government in his country.

Mr. Kim, who spoke Sunday in an interview at a small Roman Catholic retreat center in a Washington suburb, said that he was "very grateful" that the United States had welcomed him. "But my place of work is in Korea and there is much work left to be done there," he said. "Many of my colleagues are still in prison there. I wish to return as soon as circumstances will permit."

he did not know the exact role the United States had played in his release last week from prison where he had served two and a half years of a 20-year sentence for sedition. The United States had been quietly urging his release, U.S. officials said last week.

Asked Sunday if he believed that he had been sent into exile with the agreement of the United States, as his wife has charged, Mr. Kim said he was not certain. "I am not certain I would not be arrested again if I returned," he said. "It is better to have a time of freedom here in this country."

Performance of 'Flight Attendant' Too Good to Be True, Airline Finds

MIAMI — No one paid much attention to William Cohn until pleased passengers started praising the courteous flight attendant in letters to Pan American Airways.

But when officials tried to put the letters in Mr. Cohn's personnel file, they could not find one. That is when they discovered he had never been hired.

The Dade County police said Mr. Cohn, 31, masqueraded as a flight attendant for two years, saving about \$40,000 in air fare to such destinations as Johannesburg, London, Honolulu and Hong Kong. On Thursday, he was arrested for grand theft.

Detective Bill Sayers said Mr. Cohn had used two methods to fly for free, sometimes posing as an employee to buy passes at discounts and other times dressing as a flight attendant to bluff his way aboard a plane.

Detective Sayers said the uniformed attendant was never stopped by security personnel. The flight attendants who checked tickets on the planes also never questioned him, he said.

When he was arrested, the detective said, Mr. Cohn at first insisted he was an employee but later admitted he did not work for Pan Am. Mr. Cohn told Detective Sayers he had trained as a flight attendant in 1972 but dropped out of the training program to go to college.

Dioxin Threat Hangs Over a St. Louis Suburb

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — U.S. and state authorities are planning to send teams of technicians into the devastated St. Louis suburb of Times Beach this week to determine if recent flooding has spread deadly dioxin pollution.

But nobody seems to know quite what to do about the town's 700 families, since many of them have scoffed at U.S. warnings to stay away. First their homes were ravaged by the Meramec River, and then they were told that dioxin-contaminated oil sprayed on their unpaved streets a decade ago had left dangerous concentrations of the chemical in the soil in road ditches.

Generally speaking, dioxin, which is a waste by-product of many manufacturing processes, is

considered hazardous at levels above one part per billion, but there is a dispute over the exact level and what kinds of maladies it might cause.

The new tests are to be taken in light of a warning Thursday by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, which urged a complete and immediate evacuation of the town on the basis of soil-sample tests it took shortly before the flood three weeks ago. It is not clear whether the flooding helped by washing away the chemicals or hurt by bringing them to the surface and depositing them in the homes.

"It is our intention to move as quickly as possible to determine if there has been any shift in the dioxin as a result of the flood," Morris Kay, regional administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency, said Sunday by telephone from his home in Lawrence, Kansas. He said that the laboratory analyses would be given top priority and that the results should be known within two weeks.

there was no way to compel residents to leave Times Beach.

The town, 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of St. Louis, is a picture of devastation. Piles of twisted carpet, stoves, toys and other belongings lay outside the tiny clapboard houses and trailer homes, many torn apart. About a third of the 2,000 residents appear to have returned, at least in clean up, and few seemed to be taking any precautions. Some wore rubber gloves.

Times Beach was named after the old St. Louis Times newspaper, which offered lots there back in the 1920s as part of a promotional campaign. What was meant to be a summer resort later became a permanent working-class community. Many of the prideful "river rats," as they call themselves, who settled here say they love the area and intend to stay on despite its twin afflictions of floods and dioxin.

That is 100 times what is considered safe. The high levels were confined to the roadside ditches. Results from 76 other pre-flood samples are expected in a few days.

It is unclear whether the poisons were stirred up or diluted to safe levels. This is what the technicians, who will wear face masks and special coveralls called "moon suits," hope to learn this week.

Colombia's Amnesty Does Not Satisfy Rebels

Some Skepticism Is Meeting Betancur's Populist Reforms

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — The suburban setting did not look like a place one would go looking for a leftist rebel. Two young girls in white communion dresses skipped down the street past well-tended lawns and two-story houses, and a delivery boy was busy at the corner tying a boxed pizza to the back of his scooter.

In a driveway midway along the block, a man in sneakers and blue jeans helped his 2-year-old daughter right herself on top of wildly disobedient roller skates. Here, it developed, was the insurgent Carlos Duipal Sanjuan, 41, home from prison because of a broad amnesty law signed by Colombia's new president, Belisario Betancur, on Nov. 19.

The scene would probably have pleased Mr. Betancur, who has argued for the reconciliation of the Colombian "family" after generations of bloody clashes between the government and guerrilla groups.

But a conversation with Mr. Duipal, only provided more of the disabbling talk the new populist leader has been encountering.

Mr. Duipal's M-19 group, the best known of the four major guerrilla organizations in Colombia, has responded to Mr. Betancur's amnesty call with demands of its own. It is asking for a six-month armistice and a national "dialogue" involving its leader, Jaime Betancur Cayon, Mr. Betancur and representatives of other institutions in the country.

works that things are going to get better. It just isn't that way.

"We don't have such illusions," he said. "We are now reluctantly beginning to think their new president may have. Mr. Betancur has made a great impression on his countrymen by actions to reduce his office's traditional pomp and distance from the people."

Even the man he beat for the presidency in the May election, former President Alfonso Lopez Michelson, concedes as much. "There have been deep changes in Colombian society, and we in politics were not accompanying them," he said in an interview in his Liberal Party office. "There has been a sexual revolution, rich people dressed like poor ones and social status isn't recognized anymore, but we in politics continue to have a paralytic life."

The doubts about the future are emerging as Mr. Betancur moves from symbolic acts, such as opening the ornate presidential palace to the public on Sundays, to the violent and resistant realities of Colombian life.

For instance, a "banquet for peace" that he summoned last

much of its impact because of the guerrillas' reaction to his amnesty and the political assassination in Bogota two days earlier of a well-known woman who had headed the government's community action department.

Mr. Betancur made a dramatic appeal for expanding the role of Congress in Colombian political life, then was forced into a confrontation with the lawmakers when they translated his call into a demand for a 100-percent pay raise.

He moved to withdraw Colombia from its strict compatibility with the United States, proposing its admission into the movement of nations proclaiming nonalignment and delivering a blunt lecture to President Ronald Reagan in Bogota in early December on Colombia's disagreements with U.S. policy in the region. But some commentators are now pointing out the inconsistency of his independent stance with his pleas for more U.S. investment and assistance from international lending agencies.

housing with no down payment and university education for all high school graduates with his pledges to hold down the growth of the government deficit and reduce isolation from its present 25 percent to 14 percent.

One of the broader aspects of Mr. Betancur's amnesty, which suspended all sentences handed down for political crimes, was to allow the freeing of about 350 rebels from prison, and it was under this provision that Mr. Duipal gained his liberty.

Mr. Duipal, a theater director and filmmaker as well as an M-19 official, had served four years of a 17-year sentence for having participated in the kidnappings of an ambassador, a businessman and a Colombian executive of Texas.

Mr. Duipal said he doubted he and his rebel companions would be able to achieve their goals peacefully. He listed the goals as making Colombia independent from "North American imperialism" and multinational companies, producing social justice and a fairer distribution of wealth.

He said the M-19 would have to develop "an army capable of confronting the government's army."

Others are less confident and would like to move. But they say they cannot afford to do so without government aid.

Most families had already temporarily evacuated right after the flood, with assistance from the U.S. Emergency Management Agency. An agreement has been worked out between that agency and the state Emergency Management Agency to allow those evacuees who continue to stay away because of the dioxin threat to retain their U.S. relocation aid.

The flooding greatly complicated management of the dioxin problem. The tests taken just before the flood found dioxin levels of more than 100 parts per billion in two of 38 soil samples analyzed.

Nutritionist Sees A Resurgence of Hunger in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A growing number of people in the United States cannot afford what experts consider a minimum diet, according to Dr. Jean Mayer, a nutritionist and president of Tufts University.

Dr. Mayer said Sunday on television that the government is responsible for a resurgence of hunger.

"With the steady hacking away at food programs, an alarming resurgence in the United States, and I am very worried that some of the conquests we have seen are going to be lost," he said.

Asked about President Ronald Reagan's statement that reports of malnutrition are exaggerated, Dr. Mayer said, "I'm sure there are many things the president knows that I don't know, but nutrition does not happen to be one of them."

He conceded that if a democratic government were to be returned to South Korea, the people themselves would have to bring it back. "But the American government should make clear its stand on democracy and human rights and freedom," he declared. "It should make clear that it is on the side of the people and democracy."

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Kim said that "exactly how the United States should proceed in imposing its democratic views on the South Korean military leaders is for you to decide. It is not my place to tell you how to do it."

He said that while in prison he had been out of touch with current developments, and he therefore was not well informed about President Ronald Reagan's stand on human rights in South Korea.

"I had heard in the early days of Mr. Reagan... that America was going to aid human rights movements throughout the world, but the United States has not followed this up. President Jimmy Carter had advocated fighting for human rights, saying they were the very heart of his foreign policy. Yet we have all been disappointed with both of those presidents," he added.

Mr. Kim is staying in the Catholic retreat center temporarily with his wife Lee Hi Ho, 60, and two of his three sons. Mr. Kim, 57, said

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The Euromissile Game

Euromissiles, like Eurodollars, are a claim on the United States. Though unable to reach America, these medium-range weapons affect the balance of European power, which America is pledged to preserve, with nuclear war if necessary. That is why the upgraded force of Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe impelled NATO to propose that they be either negotiated away or matched by comparable American weapons starting late next year.

Last week, the Russians emphasized their anxiety about that deployment by offering to reduce the Soviet missiles to the number of British and French — 162 — if the number of new American missiles in Europe were zero. The Western allies call this "unacceptable," but they are bound, in conscience, to treat the proposal as negotiable.

Whether Euromissiles can now be limited by agreement depends more on psychology than arithmetic. In truth, the allies ask for American missiles not because they need more nuclear firepower but because they need more reassurance of America's commitment to their defense.

So long as there remains a chance that NATO could lose a non-nuclear war, it wants to leave no doubt that a successful Soviet attack would escalate to nuclear war. And so long as Soviet troops are backed by missiles that threaten Western Europe, NATO wants its forces backed by American missiles that would strike deep in Soviet territory.

There are, in fact, Western weapons enough in submarines offshore and in America to threaten the same retaliation. But no one is really confident that an American president would put Chicago on the line for Cologne. That is why the British and French, with odd money, now contend for their "independent" nuclear forces as irreducible to this discussion. They would not risk all for Germany, nor would they dare threaten Sovi-

et soil without American backup. The polio word for this European-American bond of terror is "coupling." The Western epithet for the Soviet buildup is that it threatens to "decouple" America from its partners and leave them prey to political diktat. Playing on this psychology to disrupt the alliance, the Russians accuse Americans of planning for a war that could destroy Europe yet spare the United States. Many Europeans believe that and are anything but reassured.

The Russians, to be sure, have some reasons for concern. The French and British weapons are not, as they say in Moscow, aimed at the Falklands. And some of the new U.S. missiles would do double duty in America's strategic first-strike force, threatening the Soviet command system and cutting the land-missile attack time from 20 minutes to five.

So the Russians should be curious to learn what removing more of their missiles would buy in negotiations. They need dismantle nothing, however, if European public opinion blocks the American imports. Moscow will therefore press the war of nerves, while NATO doggedly digs its missile holes.

Everyone will be worse off if the pressing and digging is not soon stopped by agreement. And for agreement, numbers will finally be important. A truly scaled-down Soviet force matched by only a modest American deployment could avoid a new arms race and promote wider arms reduction.

Whether the Russians are ready to compromise on that basis is by no means clear. Half of the Reagan administration wants to find out, but half does not — for reasons not of deterrence psychology but of deep-seated ideology. If this debate in the United States is not resolved in favor of negotiation, and within the next few weeks, no one may ever know what might have been.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bailing Out the Banks

Strengthening the safeguards in the world's banking system is now a matter of some considerable urgency. It is hard to imagine a more foolish or willfully misdirected response than the performance that the House Banking Committee put on last week. The secretary of the treasury, Donald T. Regan, had come to it with a bill to increase the lending resources of the International Monetary Fund, which is now playing a crucial role in managing the top-heavy debts of the big Latin American borrowers. One member declared that the committee would not support it unless it also contained new subsidies for the domestic housing industry. The committee's chairman, Fernand J. St. Germain, who habitually runs up on the least-enlightened side of these questions, maintained his reputation by denouncing the whole IMF funding operation as a bailout of the big banks.

To the contrary, the IMF is forcing the commercial banks to keep lending to the Latin debtors to stave off a collapse. But it can continue to do so only as long as it has money of its own to put in the packages of new, or renewed, loans. Most of the committee understands that perfectly well. But a general hostility toward large banks is one of the few attitudes that disgruntled liberalism shares with right-wing populism in the United States, and the temptation to make the most of it was evidently too much to resist.

It is entirely true that the commercial banks have made some spectacularly unwise loans to the Latins, pushing the money out in a crescendo of blind competitive zeal with little concern for the recipients' deteriorating ability to repay. It is already clear that the principal of many of these loans will never be

repaid; the immediate questions now involve only the interest.

Consider the following possible sequence of future events — not a likely sequence but, unfortunately, not impossible. News arrives of a coup in one of the debtor countries, Argentina is the example that springs to mind. In a burst of Peronist fervor, the new government there announces that it is repudiating all foreign debts as burdens forced illicitly upon the struggling poor of the Third World by the international military-financial conspiracy, etc., etc. Within minutes the big depositors — whose big deposits, unlike yours, are not insured — begin moving their money out of the banks with exposure in the defaulting country. To bring those deposits back, the banks desperately begin raising the interest rates that they will pay. As anxiety about the banking system spreads, the whole structure of interest rates shifts upward — carrying with it the rates on automobile loans, mortgages and industrial bonds. With that, any hope of economic recovery in the United States recedes beyond the horizon.

Any congressman who thinks that the present recession has gone on long enough, and that the numbers of unemployed people have risen high enough, will think twice before delaying the United States' contribution to strengthening the IMF. The accusations about bailing out the big banks are both inaccurate and irrelevant. The IMF needs greater resources for the job that lies ahead of it, and that job is to protect North Americans as well as South Americans from the fatal impact of an international financial collapse on next year's fragile recovery.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Hostages in Poland

General Jaruzelski plays with men just like he does with words. It is a well known fact that suspension of the state of war — which is officially scheduled for the end of this month — would not in fact mean the end of a state of emergency in Poland. However, until Thursday no one knew that the chief of state would resort to such old and detestable tactics as the taking of hostages.

How can one otherwise describe the arrest of seven former Solidarity officials, arbitrarily imprisoned during the Dec. 13, 1981, showdown? How especially can one characterize the motives for indicting Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozpachowski and Jan Rulawski? Here they are, accused of having conspired against the state and threatened with a sentence that may run from five years imprisonment to capital punishment. Their only crime, in fact, was that they were in the forefront of Solidarity's struggle, each in a strategic region of Poland.

There are reasons to expect that the military-political power in Poland will not rush

their trial. Hostages are only useful insofar as their fate remains uncertain.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Assessing a Martyr's Role

The man who threatened to blow up the Washington Monument because he wanted to force the country to seriously discuss the threat of nuclear annihilation did more harm to his cause than good. Like many fanatical protesters, Norman D. Mayer's ultimate protest was hypocritical. He tried to preach peace by using the threat of violence.

The nuclear freeze movement, whether a person agrees with it or not, is a legitimate movement in this country. Many peaceful, reasonable and intelligent people support it. States have passed resolutions supporting it. Mr. Mayer's actions have hurt the cause he so strongly supported. The right to peacefully protest is one of the foundations of our free society and is exercised daily by thousands of people. Mr. Mayer himself exercised that right for years. He trespassed beyond that right and paid for it with his life.

—The Herald (New Britain, Connecticut).

DEC. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Prince Testifies

BERLIN — "Bismarck was a man of volcanic nature, accustomed to astonish the world with his volcanic expressions. He was volcanic in his friendships and his enemies." Such was Prince Philip zu Eulenburg's definition of the Iron Chancellor in commencing a rather impassioned speech in the Reichstag Central Criminal Court. It was a fine piece of eloquence, carefully prepared, made in reply to the testimony of Dr. Limann, editor of the Liepzig Neuste Nachrichten, in whom Bismarck had spoken of the court "Camari-la," with Prince Eulenburg at its head. The prince emphatically denied the existence of any such, saying that for years past he had not spoken a word of politics with the Kaiser.

1932: Technology Blamed

PARIS — A British trade unionist who has just returned from the United States, where he attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, has been telling his friends about some of the causes of unemployment in America. Among others, he mentioned the progress that has been made in machine equipment in recent years. Instances of mechanical contrivances replacing human labor could be cited ad infinitum. Because there is every indication that the progress of invention will be, not slower, but more rapid in the future, unemployment due to this cause appears destined to increase, since the absorption of human labor will become more and more difficult.

Why U.S. Is Cool to 'Bulgarian Connection' Story

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Nov. 9, the day before Leonid I. Brezhnev died, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni of Italy received a visit from the CIA's vice chief of station in Rome and a staffer from the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee. The Americans wanted to know about the Bulgarian connection to the shooting of the pope.

Mr. Rognoni explained that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman, had been informed a few months before that Italy could not afford the cost of keeping him in solitary confinement much longer. To Agca, that meant he would be transferred to an ordinary prison and would promptly be murdered. That induced him to talk about the Bulgarian government officials who hired him to kill the pope.

"What proof do you have?" asked the man from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The man in charge of Italy's internal security laid out the facts: that the gunman was a cold-blooded killer for hire and not a fanatic or ideologue; that he was able to pass into Bulgaria easily on an Indian passport and take up residence in a first-class hotel, which requires secret service knowledge; that he entered penniless and came out with \$50,000 from what is hardly a land of opportunity; that he was able

to describe accurately the living quarters of the Bulgarian officials who were his contacts and confidants, and that a flurry of electronic communication came out of the Bulgarian Embassy just before the attack on the pope, similar to the activity that took place before an American general was abducted.

The CIA man waved that all aside. "You have no proof," he said, and did his best to convey to the Italian government a high degree of skepticism from the American government.

"What proof do you want?" asked Mr. Rognoni. The circumstantial evidence already presented, along with some more that the gunman was expected to reveal, was the best that could be gathered on a covert operation. Nobody would come forward with a fingerprint of Yuri V. Andropov on the gun, but it was certain that no such mission could have been undertaken without the permission of the KGB, which was then headed by Mr. Andropov.

According to the secret report filed by the Senate staffer, the CIA representative continued to view with distaste the conclusions being reached by the Italian investigators. Mean-

while, in other capitals and in Washington middle-level CIA men with journalistic contacts have been pool-pooling the story. In Rome, U.S. Foreign Service officers have been telling Italian diplomats that the investigation is an international embarrassment.

Thus, the Italian government found itself pursuing a case that caused it to strain relations with a Communist neighbor and profoundly offend the new Soviet leader without the moral support of the U.S. government. The skeptical attitude of most of the U.S. press on this subject was perceived by the Italians as further evidence that the United States wanted the investigation shut down.

Why do we Americans require tongs to touch this story? Why are we setting ourselves standards of proof that the Soviet bloc will make impossible to meet?

One reason is humanly institutional: most spooks, after the CIA's flat rock was flipped over in the post-Watergate era, do not want anybody to think that assassination is part of any nation's "dirty tricks," and so they come to the defense of the KGB, hinting that the evi-

dence is part of an anti-Andropov plot. Another reason has to do with the workings of the American press: where does a story of such magnitude come off being broken in the Readers' Digest, and developed in detail by NBC, a mere television network? Such a story needs establishment legitimacy; only a major newspaper can properly provide that.

Then there is the bogglement factor: The story of the spy-master who gave the order to kill the pope and thereby saved Poland from Solidarity and rose to the top in the Kremlin — that is a large lump of information to digest. Evil so audacious is unbelievable.

The central reason for the shameful American reluctance to urge the Italians on is political: The United States has to deal with this man Andropov, say our doves, and if the chain of circumstance is drawn too tight it might not be able to trust the Soviets on arms control.

That fear of not being able to bring back détente motivates most of those who wish that this awful trail of circumstance would vanish. That is why, after facts are presented that compel common sense to lay the crime at the Kremlin door, we will hear the faceless officials complain, "You have no proof."

The New York Times.

Exchange Rate Shift Threatens the West

By Robert J. Samelson

WASHINGTON — The Japanese yen infuriates Lee Morgan. The yen is now worth about 20 percent less in dollars than it was in late 1980. Mr. Morgan is chairman of Caterpillar Tractor Co., a successful U.S. exporter. And that low yen makes it difficult — almost impossible — for Caterpillar to compete against its major foreign rival, Komatsu of Japan.

If there were an award for the year's most puzzling — and most frustrating — economic phenomenon, the value of the yen might well win it. American economists and business executives believe its value is much too low, and many Japanese profess to agree. And yet, despite some recent advances, the yen remains 15 to 25 percent lower than everyone says it should be.

It is easy to see this as a quiet, underhanded Japanese conspiracy to win world markets. But something more fundamental actually is happening. Experience is discrediting the conventional wisdom about how exchange rates are determined. And that change is tearing at the political and intellectual fabric holding Western economies together.

The disintegration is obvious enough. Since the mid-1970s, other countries have suffered from erratic exchange-rate fluctuations. But now Americans feel themselves whipped-sawed, too. Protectionism is the most conspicuous result.

To accuse Japan of manipulating the yen fits some self-serving American assumptions. If Japan's trade surplus with the United States is swelling (the 1983 total may hit \$20 billion), then part of the cause must lie in "unfair" Japanese tactics. But the conspiracy theory founders on reality. The yen's recent behavior does not differ much from that of other currencies. Citibank's economics department calculates that the West German Deutsche mark has fallen by roughly 40 percent against the dollar since its 1980 high.

The immediate, unhappy implication of this is a much slower recovery for the American economy. American exports that are expensive on world markets will decline, while inexpensive imports into the United States will increase. This already is happening. The trade deficit of \$35 billion through October already exceeds the \$33 billion for all of 1981. Some economists now predict a \$75-billion deficit for 1983.

The longer-term implications of these exchange-rate movements are even more sobering. Until the mid-1970s, economists thought they understood the essential factors determining exchange rates. And, just coincidentally, the theory provided a persuasive political and economic rationale for open trade.

Exchange rates were thought to be shaped by trade flows and inflation. When a country's imports exceeded its exports, its currency would depreciate and make its exports less expensive. Likewise, if one country had no inflation and another had 10 percent, exchange rates obviously would change. Otherwise, goods from the country with inflation would become uncompetitive.

But in the real world, changes in prices and trade flows have not predicted or explained exchange rate changes. On this basis, the dollar rate would not be as high as it is today. Most specialists note that the yen-dollar rate would be closer to 200 to 1 than 240 to 1. Consequently, most

economists are modifying their views.

One result of expanded world commerce is the need for holdings of different currencies by international businesses and institutions: banks, multinational corporations, central banks of developing countries and oil producers. International bank accounts in Japan have risen from 1 trillion yen in 1971 to 9 trillion in 1981; at current exchange rates, that is almost \$38 billion.

Investment shifts increasingly influence exchange rates. Currency holders move their funds among different currencies. For instance, they might sell West German bonds, use their marks to buy dollars and then buy U.S. Treasury bonds. Currency needs of traders no longer dominate foreign exchange markets.

So foreign exchange markets act more like stock markets. They are moved by interest rates, differences between countries, news and rumors. "Once you allow exchange rates to move, they move a lot," said Jacob Frenkel, an economist at the University of Chicago. "The key single word — which was not understood before — is the word 'news.' It's something unpredictable."

But companies like Caterpillar have to contend with the results. Caterpillar recently bid \$14 million for a sale in the Middle East. Mr. Morgan told a congressional committee that this represented the dealer's breakeven point, but the company still lost the sale to Komatsu's bid of \$11.3 million. In the first half of 1982, Komatsu's exports rose 47 percent while Caterpillar's overseas sales dropped 14 percent, according to Mr. Morgan.

The advent of floating exchange rates in the early 1970s promised something else. When exchange rates were fixed — that is, when they were held steady by government intervention — the standard response to persistent trade deficits was to stow the economy to reduce inflation and demand for imports.

The switch to floating rates — that is, with rates changing every day — was intended to avoid this bitter medicine. If exchange rates changed automatically, export and import prices would move continuously to offset countries' different inflation rates and economic policies. Economic adjustment would be gradual and smooth, not abrupt and harsh.

But the neat formula breaks down when exchange-rate movements are erratic and exaggerated. Domestic economic policies still remain hostage to foreign developments. When a country's currency depreciates rapidly — often for reasons beyond its control — domestic inflation intensifies. Imports then become more expensive and prices rise. Rapid currency appreciation threatens exports and employment.

Some economists suggest more active government intervention to prevent wild exchange-rate swings, but the prospects that this would work seem slim. Governments could not control the fixed-exchange-rate system in the early 1970s, when investment flows were small. Understanding has decreased and currency flows increased; control has become more difficult.

Political freedom and economic predictability remain elusive. Global trade becomes less popular, but any sharp reductions threaten mutual ruin in an interdependent world. Finally, unstable exchange rates reflect unstable times.

National Journal.



Filipino Job Hunters Discover Spain

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Thousands of friendly, shy Filipino faces can be seen in Madrid streets these days. There were never so many during the 333 years that the Philippines were Spain's colony in Asia. Now, eight decades after the islands were lost in the Spanish-American War, the worldwide search for jobs by Filipinos is producing a new encounter of sorts with Spain.

Economic conditions are not bright, either in Spain or in the Philippines. But everything is relative. Even with 16-percent unemployment, there seem to be job opportunities in Spain, mainly for Third World migrants who are willing to accept menial work. In addition, Spain — as a country more used to sending workers abroad than to receiving foreign manpower — continues to have relatively relaxed restrictions on entry.

So the Filipinos are trickling in, often after fruitless attempts to enter West Germany or the Scandinavian countries. If pay levels are lower in Spain than in richer European countries, there are other advantages to being here. The climate is balmy, Spanish social habits are less baffling to a Filipino than those in northern countries, and the language is much easier to pick up. Although the Spanish colonial presence in the Philippines was much less pervasive than in Latin America, and the Spanish language was almost entirely supplanted by English after 1898, there remain hundreds of Spanish words in the native Tagalog language.

A large majority of Filipino workers are in Spain illegally or are in the process, which usually takes two years, of legalizing their status and becoming eligible for Social Security benefits, as well as avoiding the remote, but possible, chance of an expulsion. For that matter, it is hard to guess just how many Filipinos are working here. According to Interior Ministry figures, there were 3,046 of them in Spain at the end of 1981. The real figure, however, is much higher. The most conservative estimates are of 8,000 in Madrid alone, where most of them stay, and some believe there are more than 20,000 Filipinos in the Spanish capital.

Most of the immigrants from the Philippines are working as maids, chauffeurs-buffers or cooks, waiters and waitresses in Chinese restaurants. Often well-educated, many were schoolteachers, nurses or bank clerks in the Philippines, some were teachers before leaving the country, many believing that similar positions were

available in Spain. They were not. Domestic work was usually the only alternative. Although most did not like it, it was financially attractive. In Madrid, maids are now paid about \$200 a month, plus room and board.

In contrast, Emma Adolfo, a 21-year-old maid in a Madrid home who received a good education in a Philippine Catholic high school, says she has been earning \$80 a month as a bank clerk on Cebu island before leaving for Spain last year. "And that was a very good salary," she says.

Despite recession, upper-middle-class and well-to-do Spanish families have not given up the habit of employing live-in maids. But, despite high unemployment, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find Spanish women to take these jobs. In addition, Spanish women tend to be much more assertive and to demand their rights in these days of labor unrest. The friendly, submissive Filipino servants thus became an instant hit.

Filipinos, Madrid housewives have

learned work meticulously, albeit slowly by local standards, and generally take just one day off a week — usually Thursdays — instead of the full weekend demanded by most local maids. And many Spanish families have come to relish the spring rolls and *pancit bihon* — the Filipino national dish, based on rice noodles — that the maids cook.

Many of the Filipino women in Madrid have left their husbands and children behind and send most of their earnings home. Despite their apparently good relationship with most of their employers, their loyalty is clearly with their families, thousands of miles away.

The turnover rate of Filipino servants is extraordinary. Few stay in the same house more than six months. The offer of a \$20-monthly pay increase will make them leave an employer with 24 hours notice. As Miss Adolfo said with a smile after taking a new job, "It's a good opportunity, and there are four brothers and sisters to be fed back home."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About a Headline

One continues to be depressed by the tendentious way in which anything to do with Israel is reported.

On Dec. 17 Jackson Diehl asserted in your columns, under the headline "Argentina Said to Seek More Israeli Weapons," that Argentina regarded Israel as a "key part" of her expensive arms-buying programs. Yet nowhere in his fairly long report does Mr. Diehl mention one single Israeli arms contract with Argentina.

However, he reports the purchase of four frigates from West Germany, 27 tanks from Austria, three Hercules-type transports from the United States and 14 of France's most lethal Super Etendard planes. Why was your headline not "Argentina Buying German, Austrian, American and Above All French Weapons?"

TERENCE PRITTEE, London.

Editor's note: Jackson Diehl's report from Buenos Aires began as follows: "Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has ended a three-day visit here amid indications that Argentina would seek to make large new purchases of Israeli military equipment in an extensive re-arming effort following the Falkland Islands conflict."

Scientific Irony

Regarding "Gene Activity Changed for First Time in Treating Illness" and "U.S. House Votes to Keep MX Alive as Research Level" (HT, Dec. 10).

The irony borders on the absurdly comic, doesn't it? On the one hand, U.S. medical scientists are killing off a devastating human blood disease while on the other, U.S. nuclear arms scientists are giving life to one of man's deadliest enemies of all times, and U.S. statesmen are helping them!

CHARLES PAUL SEDITA, Paris.

Iran's Choice

Regarding "Opposition in Iran" (HT, Dec. 3).

If there was to be a choice between Khomeini's regime and his so-called "National Council of Resistance" comprised of Islamic Marxist terrorists and Soviet-backed Kurdish separatists, the choice for Khomeini would be near unanimous.

As one totally dedicated to the creation of a democratic order in Iran, I must point out that the dilemma facing Iranians cannot be resolved by

moving out of the fire and into the frying pan. Seeking freedom, independence and social justice, Iranians do not wish to be eternally associated with a group that has a record of past collusion with Moscow (its leader was saved from execution at the request of former President Podgorny to the late Shah) and is financed and managed by elements of international communism (especially in the field of propaganda) and which prides itself on having murdered 2,000 people.

MANSOUR KARDAN, Namir, Saudi Arabia.

The Philippine Situation

Regarding "Editor: 9 Journalists Are Arrested in Manila, Accused of Subversion" (HT, Dec. 8); President Ferdinand Marcos' decision to padlock the newspaper "We Forum" and intern Filipino journalists should be seen in the light of his claim that he "lifted martial law" in January 1981 — a claim President Reagan apparently swallowed when he declared this man "a voice for moderation."

But "internment is a function of martial law," as the spokesman for military dictatorship in Warsaw, Jerzy Urban, makes clear in discussing Polish detainees.

Thus the Marcos' claim to have "lifted martial law" is shown for what it is: a publicity fig leaf on his institutionalization of dictatorial power. The "We Forum" incident also attests to President Marcos' willingness to use that power to suppress dissent, given his confidence that the Reagan administration will not lean on him for abridgements of human rights like freedom of expression, provided they are dressed up in appropriate "anti-communist" rhetoric.

As the HT of Dec. 8 reports on page 4, the situation then is: "Those people who go too far in their dissent are dealt with by the government secret police who continue to torture and exile activists.... The most grave thing today is that abuse of human rights is institutionalized."

The Philippines? No, Chile. DANUPO SILAMART, Bangkok.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Dare To Be Dull

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

BOULDER, Colorado — Like a lot of dull people, Joseph L. Troise says he does not particularly like the holiday season.

"The holidays are too exciting," says Troise, who reveals in the mundane, "I'm sort of looking forward to the first week of January."

Troise is the founder and president of the International Dull Men's Club, a loosely organized forum that professes to speak for millions of Americans who, like Troise, do not wear designer jeans, are not listed in Who's Who, have never joined a fitness club and wear pajamas to bed.

Troise, who is a freelance writer and automobile mechanic when he is not ministering to the dull, agreed recently to speak about his organization. Though he had little to report that was particularly interesting, Troise, 40, praised dull people as the United States' greatest unsung strength.

"It is the dull who fix our cars, run our elevators, drive our cabs. Type our reports, do our accounting and crush the branches, so to speak, over the trail of our past deeds," said Troise, a New York native who was long an admirer of the actor William Bendix. "Behind every flashy facade sits a bumless and fastidiously competent drone who keeps the whole damn ship afloat."

Over the last three years Troise's organization — which began in 1980 with a classified advertisement in a San Francisco newspaper reading, "Dare to Be Dull" — has grown to as many as 1,000 members around the country. Each carries a card officially certifying him as a "dull person."

Last January a group of Dull Men, wearing suits and pushing lawn mowers, marched as a unit in an annual spoof of the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California. In Rochester, New York, a disciple of Troise, J.D. Stewart, who runs the Dull Men's chapter there, is setting out to compile an official "Who's Nobody in America."

According to Stewart, a statistical analyst at Eastman Kodak whose favorite color is brown, the book will include everyone who is not in "Who's Who in America," or about 230 million entries.

Two years ago in Carroll, Iowa,



Founder of the Dull Men's Club curls up with a dictionary.

the Dull Men's Club inspired the establishment of a Museum of the Ordinary, a ramshackle building on the edge of town that included a display of ashtrays from each of the 50 states, a collection of hush-caps and an exhibit of bowling balls.

"I'm not even sure if the museum is still here," Leona Oswald, the city clerk of Carroll, said in a telephone interview. "It was so dull you never heard anything about it."

Troise says his organization is more a state of mind than an institution. It has no budget and no newsletter and has never called an annual convention. "I'm afraid it would be too boring," he confided.

But by speaking out frankly about dullness, he says he hopes to help millions of dull Americans "come out of the closet" and be honest about what they are. The club's slogan is: "We're out of it and proud of it."

"Let's face it," observed Troise, who says he has never tasted Perrier water, "a lot of people are under a lot of pressure in this country to appear interesting, to be trendy. But it's a no-win situation, like being the fastest gun in the West."

Doubleday Truncates Tales

United Press International

NEW YORK — One way to pack a lot into a book is to leave out the middle. Doubleday is putting together a volume called "The Do-It-Yourself Bestseller" consisting of beginnings and endings of stories by such writers as Irving Wallace, Stephen King and Isaac Asimov. The reader fills in the rest.

Sooner or later you're going to meet someone who has a more expensive Porsche or a larger hot tub."

He pointed out that dull people also lead safer lives, and added: "Besides, if John De Lorenza was dull, he wouldn't be in all the trouble he is today."

To help find prospective members, Troise recently compiled a dullness self-examination. You are probably dull, he said, if you can answer yes to the following questions: When someone mentions ERA, do you think they mean "earned run average"? Do you refer to the woman you live with as your wife? Are you oow or have you ever been a member of a bowling league?

More recently Troise proposed establishing a dating service for dull swimmers, an idea he has tentatively called "Club Dead." In a recent oow release, he said the club was looking into various social adventures, including a bus tour of New Jersey golf courses.

On the surface, Troise does not appear to practice what he preaches. Not only does he live in Boulder, a town that far exceeds the national average in its number of Buddhists, mountain climbers and Montessori schools, but he drives a foreign car, lives in a house with a hot tub and has no television set.

"In a sense, I think of myself as a missionary," said Troise, who says he is at heart a pretty dull guy. "What I'm trying to do is reach out to all the other people out there who actually like line Jell-O and washing their own car, but until oow have been afraid to admit it."

Grandparents Seek Rights in Visitation Fights

"It took us 14 hard, long and painful months to get to see our grandson after the divorce. We couldn't even stand to go into stores and look at children's clothes. It just hurt too much. Why should the grandchildren and grandparents pay for mistakes the parents make?"

—A grandmother from Lansing, Michigan

By William Smart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "The issue of grandparents' rights to visit with their grandchildren," says Gerrie Highto, "is one issue that has, unfortunately, been totally neglected." With nearly half of all marriages in the United States ending in divorce, grandparents may be pushed aside.

"I know too many grandparents in this position today simply because of the hostilities of the divorcing couple, who use the children as pawns in an effort to get even with each other," Highto said.

Highto was one of a number of grandparents testifying recently before the House Select Committee on Aging's subcommittee on human services, chaired by Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York.

Biaggi said he held the hearing, "Grandparents — The Other Victims of Divorce and Marital Dissolution," in response to growing interest in the subject and to stimulate "a national debate to examine federal and state remedies that should be available to grandparents who want to visit their grandchildren after divorce, death and stepparent adoption."

Witnesses included congressmen, psychiatrists and lawyers, in addition to the grandparents, whose emotional testimony drew response from committee members and spectators alike. "This is the most emotionally charged hearing I've ever sat through," Biaggi said.

"We are dealing with an issue of monumental importance," Representative Thomas P. Lantos, Democrat of California, told the committee, adding that he intends to make the issue his "top legislative project" in the next session of Congress.

"The grandparent-grandchild bond is second only in emotional importance to the bond between parents and children," testified Dr. Arnold Kornhaber, a psychiatrist and co-writer of "Grandparents-Grandchildren: The Vital Connection."

Concerning visitation rights, Kornhaber said it was "obvious that grandparents and grandchildren have a right to celebrate their relationship with one another as

long as a grandparent is capable of just being with their grandchild."

Kornhaber says his findings indicate that "grandparents rarely commit these mistakes twice. . . . They do not hurt their grandchildren."

Richard S. Victor of Oak Park, Michigan, a lawyer and advocate of grandparent visitation rights, said the postwar baby boom will, in the 1980s and '90s, "provide our society with a greater number of grandparents than we have known in our recent past."

But grandparents' rights, he said, "are only one-half of the subject. The converse deals with the rights of grandchildren to be able to visit with, communicate and maintain contact with their grandparents."

Not all grandparents should be able to visit with their grandchildren, said Victor. The basic factor he stressed was "the best interests of the child shall control."

Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York, asked the grandparents whether they would agree with a decision against visits. In the best interests of their grandchildren. All said yes, with the stipulation that the decision be made by a mediation panel rather than a single judge.

Harvey and Marcia Kudler were two of the grandparents polled. In 1974, their daughter and her husband separated. They had two children: Brian, born in 1969, and Vanessa, born in 1972. "We took the children into our home," said Kudler. "We took the children and raised them for five years. We were given legal custody — with the consent of both parents."

Two years later their daughter killed herself. The following year, the husband remarried, took the children to court and was given custody of the children. The Kudlers' visitation rights were recognized by the court. Three months later, the father moved with his wife and the children to Colorado, where he refused to grant visitation.

The Kudlers took their case to the Colorado courts. The last judge they appeared before, said Kudler, "told us that Brian and Vanessa had 'new' grandparents and to forget about the children."

The Kudlers' appeal — asking that their New York visitation rights be honored — went to the Supreme Court, which refused recently to hear the case.

Kudler said he and his wife had spent \$60,000 in their quest. "We have not been allowed to see our grandchildren in more than three years," said Marcia Kudler. "We may not know the law, but we do know what is right."

Lee and Lucile Sumpter founded Grandparents-Grandchildren's Rights Inc., a national organiza-

tion to help grandparents "seek adequate laws" to protect visitation rights, and "to organize active contact groups in each state to work for a national children's rights law."

Biaggi, who has six grandchil-

dren, said that being refused visitation rights must be "like dying a little."

Highto asked: "How would you feel if your grandchild looked up at you and said, 'Grandma, why can't I sleep at your house any more?'" What can you say to this loving child after he has spent practically half of his life at your house? Then, after a difficult time of trying to answer, he bursts into tears and yells, 'Nobody cares about me.'"

TV Show Would Star the Suicidal

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — People who are considering suicide would be the stars of a television series proposed by a man who contends that such a program, which he calls "Second Chance," would save lives.

"We'll set up a suicide hot line, and when a call comes in, we'll send out a psychiatrist or counselor to talk to that person, and we'll also send out a camera," said Laurence Schwab. "The purpose is to talk the person out of suicide." He said he was trying to recruit investors and make a pilot show.

The Suicide Prevention Center in Los Angeles has denounced the proposal as "potentially dangerous for suicidal persons seeking help." The center issued a statement saying such a program could "provoke some individuals, who might have been helped, into actually killing themselves, and might attract others to act suicidally because of the publicity involved."

Schwab, who described himself as a 60-year-old writer, teacher and former television staff director in New York, said that a former U.S. Air Force psychiatrist, whom he did not identify, had agreed to be his roving suicide counselor.

Asked if the program would amount to exploiting the miseries of suicidal people, Schwab said, "I'll get some money out of it, but not much. What I'm getting out of it is a fantastic sense of accomplishment and a chance to save lives."

"But certainly it's exploitation," he added. "Everything is exploitation. 'Captain Kangaroo' is exploitation. 'Laverne and Shirley' is exploitation. But this is not another one of those comedies or game shows. This is important."

Asked why someone contemplating suicide would want to confide to a psychiatrist in front of a television camera, he said, "The people who really want to commit suicide won't. But for others, there's a little twinge, a little voice saying, 'Am I doing the right thing?' This is a cry. These people are reaching out."

Schwab said viewers would be warned not to watch the show if they are "squeamish." He said it was "unlikely" that he would ever televise an actual suicide. But he added, "Well, we would as long as we're not the ones to investigate it, if we weren't part of it. That's what the press likes, you know, drama."

The television columnist for the Los Angeles Times, Howard Rosenberg, wrote that the idea was perhaps "merely the logical, insane extension" of news programs focusing on human misery or of programs such as the old "Queen for a Day," which he said "was notorious for encouraging woeful contestants to out-hubber each other in pursuit of a big payday."

Rosenberg also said Schwab's proposal was an outgrowth of popular "reality" programs, such as "People's Court" and the syndicated "Comples," in which people appear before a judge or a psychiatrist to discuss their legal and personal problems.

Will Real King Arthur Please Stand Up?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A committee of genealogists and historians is trying to track down King Arthur, to establish once and for all if he belongs to legend or history.

Debreit's Peerage Ltd. said the committee was set up because recent work, including excavations at a possible site of Camelot in Somerset, indicated that Arthur might have been an early medieval warrior. Debreit's hopes to publish a book on the committee's findings.

The secretary of the committee is Geoffrey Ashe, who took part in the excavations at Camelot, Somerset, in 1966-70. The dig uncovered an "Arthurian-age" fortress unparalleled in size and structure but containing no proof of the identity of its builder.

Ashe said that "new work has opened up prospects in areas not explored previously from this point of view, especially France." The work he referred to is based on records of a British king who waged a campaign in Brittany in 469. He is referred to as "Riothamus" (high king) in one document and as "Arthur" in another, said Debreit's.

Another member of the committee is Professor Barbara Moorman of the University of Southern Mississippi, whose husband, Charles, is also a leading Arthurian scholar. Ashe said that research by Mrs. Moorman into three early French chronicles "that nobody noticed before" had confirmed "my long-held feeling that Arthur was more than a legend."

A 12th-century writer, Geoffrey of Monmouth, contributed greatly to Arthurian legend with his "History of the Kings of Britain," once described by an Arthurian expert as "the most successful work of fiction ever composed."

Geoffrey of Monmouth was wild and fanciful," Ashe said, "but the point is that he had a lot about Arthur leading a British army overseas to Gaul, oow France. 'Historians have assumed that was moonshine. I thought that perhaps it happened, and as soon as I looked at the records they seemed to show the man himself.'"

Paying to Know How Other Half Lives

United Press International

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts — A housewife from Oswego, New York, is the first person to sign up for a pay-to-be program that shows the affluent how the other half lives.

Sylvia Kay Ambaruch, 47, will pay \$500 for a week of living in the Florence Heights housing project in Northampton with Wayne

Thorne, who is unemployed, and his wife Cheryl and their three daughters.

"I've always been comfortable. I've never wanted for anything," said Ambaruch, the wife of an IBM research scientist. "You don't work for IBM and stay poor." She is scheduled to stay in the Thornes' guest room for the second week of January.

document and as "Arthur" in another, said Debreit's.

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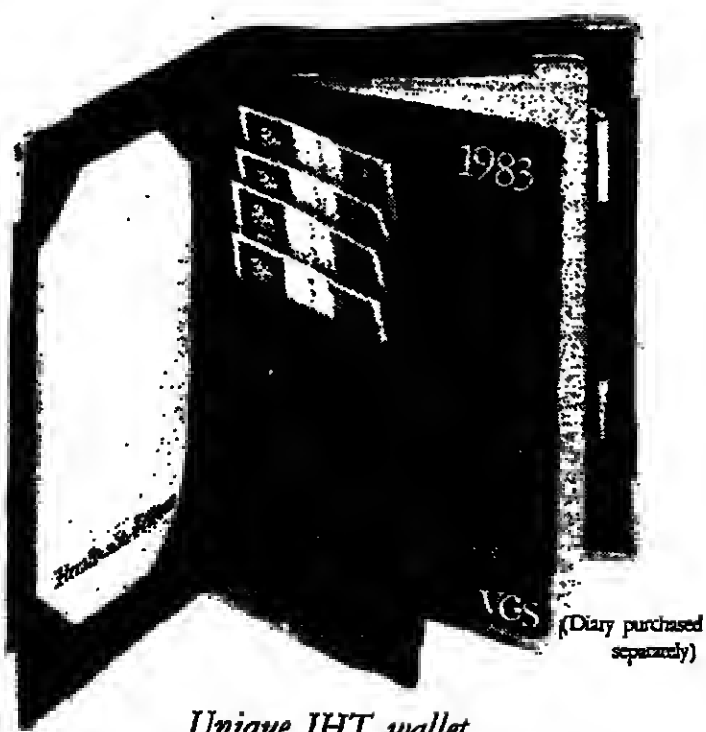
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Herald Tribune



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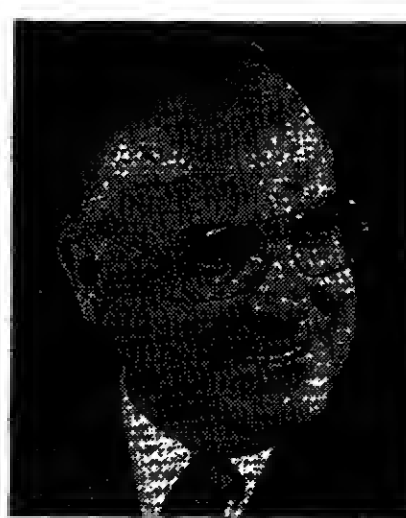
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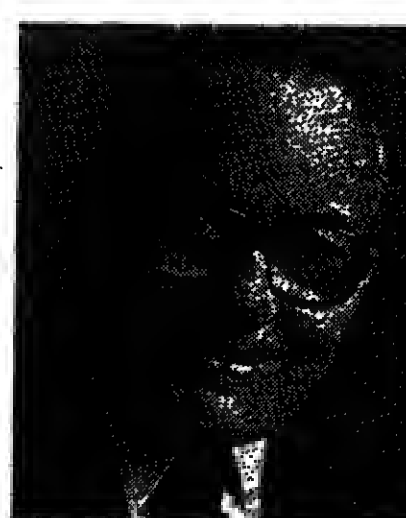
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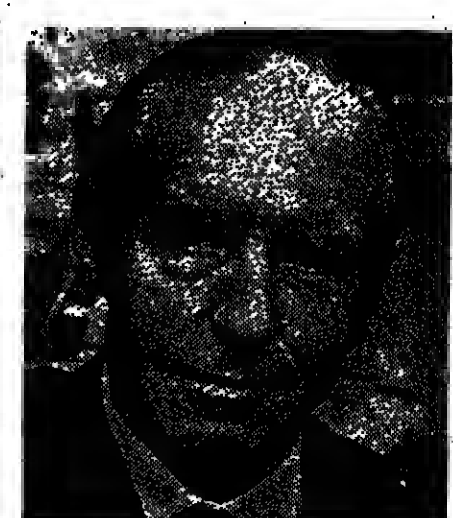
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	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Ind. Avg.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Comp. Ind.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Transp.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Ind. Avg.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Comp. Ind.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Transp.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Ind. Avg.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Comp. Ind.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75
Transp.	1024.25	1028.75	1024.25	1028.75

Market Summary, Dec. 27

Market Diaries

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Are Finding Ways
To Keep Clients

New York Times Service


NEW YORK — Money market mutual funds are beginning to find ways to compete against the federally insured money market accounts that banks and thrift units began offering this

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مكتبة الأم

SPORTS

1982: A Riveting Year of Firsts and Lasts



Tom Watson at Pebble Beach

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service
In 1982, much happened in sports, representing the excitement of the year at the loneliness of the year.

National Football League's first strike as well as a historic decision that all of its teams, the Raiders of Los Angeles and Oakland, to move for the first time without league approval.

Herzog of the St. Louis Cardinals celebrated his 30th birthday with a historic triumph as a manager, a baseball team he de-

clined to take advantage of the billable bounce on Busch Stadium.

Watson won his first U.S. Open with a shot-alonged in golfing lore—a wedge from scuffing rough.

17th green at Pebble Beach, a Smith, the coach who had North Carolina into the first six times in his 21 seasons, was rewarded with his first

collegiate basketball title, a 63-62 victory over Georgetown.

The Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers clinched first in the National Hockey League categories—92 goals, 120 and 212 points—and the York Islanders filled the Cup with champagne for the first time.

Los Angeles Lakers won the Basketball Association's first game in nearly half a century, a 3-1 upset of West

percentage of the gross, the owners maintained overall control.

Just as baseball's popularity suffered during its 1981 strike, the pro football labor impasse left many fans disenchanted. Quickly, the NFL tried to rekindle interest with a Super Bowl XVII tournament for which 16 teams will qualify.

One of the best teams, before and after the strike, has been the Raiders, transferred to Los Angeles from Oakland by Al Davis after his bitter court triumph, a move the NFL has appealed and a California state court could overturn.

More than any other team, the San Francisco 49ers, who won the Super Bowl 26-21, over the Cincinnati Bengals last January, have been victimized by the shortened season. The 49ers, losers of five of eight games, have only a remote chance of making the playoffs. In the normal 16-game season, they might have had time to recover.

In the World Series, the Cardinals used mostly speed, relief pitcher Bruce Sutter, starting pitcher Joaquin Andujar and catcher Darrell Porter to outlast the Milwaukee Brewers in seven games.

To the National League playoff, the Cardinals had registered a rain-splattered sweep of surprising Atlanta. The Brewers, sparked by shortstop Robin Yount and managed by Harvey Kuenn, overcame a 2-0 deficit and won their first American League pennant in a five-game playoff with California.

The Brewers had finished first in the East with a final triumph in Baltimore, that spoiled Earl Weaver's farewell as manager.

The year after its seven-week strike, major league baseball had a record attendance of 44,587,874. But the most memorable numbers were Pete Rose's career total of 3,699 hits for a National League record, Gaylord Perry's 300th victory and Rickey Henderson's record 130 stolen bases.

Sugar Ray Leonard noticed flashes of light and black dots in front of his left eye. Diagnosis: a detached retina requiring laser-beam surgery.

Six months later, despite a medical clearance from the ophthalmologist who performed the May 9 operation, the 26-year-old Leonard announced he wouldn't fight again.

"I will not come back," he declared, disdaining the possibility of a \$20 million bid to challenge Marvin Hagler for the middleweight title. "The feeling is gone."

In earning an estimated \$37 million while also winning the World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title, Leonard compiled a 32-1 career record, losing only to Roberto Duran in their first World Boxing Council welterweight title bout in Montreal in 1980.

Larry Holmes remained unbeaten as the WBC heavyweight champion, stopping Gerry Cooney in the 13th round and turning Randy (Tex) Cobb into a punching bag for 15 rounds.

Michael Dokes dethroned Mike Weaver as the WBA heavyweight champion in a first-round knockout. Salvador Sanchez, the WBC featherweight champion, was killed in an automobile accident in his native Mexico.

Aaron Pryor retained the WBA junior-welterweight title with a furious 14th-round knockout of Alexis Arguello that prevented the Mexican from holding titles in a record four divisions.

The next day, Ray Mancini, the WBA lightweight champion, stopped Duk Koo Kim of South Korea in the 14th round. Kim's death provoked debate over boxing's future and prompted the WBC to order 12-round title bouts and 90-second rests between rounds.

After a 69 that included five consecutive birdies, Jack Nicklaus was leading the U.S. Open at Pebble Beach with a 284 total. Watson, who needed two pars to tie him, had just put his tee shot on the 209-yard, par-3 17th hole into rough about 16 feet from the hole.

Outside the scorer's tent behind the 18th green, Nicklaus was smiling as he pondered the possibility, at 41, of regaining fifth Open title. Or at least an 18-hole playoff.

Suddenly a roar thundered from the gallery at the 17th. Watson had holed a sand wedge out of the rough for a birdie 2.

Minutes later Watson also birdied the 18th for a 70 and 282, thereby winning his first U.S. Open title with what he called "the best shot of my life."

Four weeks later, at Troon in Scotland, Watson won his fourth British Open, joining Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, Ben Hogan and Lee Trevino as the only men to win both open championships in the same year.

Watson's shot will be remembered longer than anything else that happened in golf this year—longer than Craig Stadler's winning the Masters and being the leading money winner on the PGA tour with \$445,462; longer than Raymond Floyd's winning the PGA championship at Southern Hills; longer than JoAnne Carner's setting a Ladies Professional Golf Association record with earnings of \$310,399.

It was a tennis year when Björn Borg declined to qualify for Wimbledon and the U.S. Open after inactivity cost him exemptions. Connors, 30, returned to win the two most coveted titles. He outlasted John McEnroe in the Wimbledon final and outslashed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the U.S. Open final.

Martina Navratilova dominated women's tennis as few ever have. The Czechoslovakian-born American won Wimbledon, the French Open and \$1,475 million in prize money with a 90-3 record that earned her 13 other tournament titles. But one of those three losses occurred in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open to Pam Shriver. Another occurred in the final of the Australian Open to Chris Evert Lloyd, who also won her sixth U.S. Open.

McEnroe, who struggled for eight months without winning a title, lost to the United States in its fourth Davis Cup victory in the last five years. He also won one of the most memorable matches in tennis history, a six-and-a-half-hour, 9-7, 6-2, 15-17, 6-6, 8-6 struggle with Mats Wilander, the Swedish teenager who had earlier upset Lendl on his way to the French Open title, in a decisive Davis Cup match.

The Islanders continued their Stanley Cup reign, bolstered by Rangers in a six-game quarterfinal before sweeping the Quebec Nordiques and then the Vancouver Canucks.

Wayne (The Great) Gretzky again was the NHL's most compelling goal-scorer. On his way to his record 92 goals, he produced the fastest 50 goals in NHL history, reaching only the 40th game. Still a month away from his 22d birthday, he already has won three Hart Trophies, symbolic of the NHL's most valuable player. And at the start of the current season, the Oiler center registered a point, either a goal or an assist, in 30 consecutive games, another record.

In the NBA, the Lakers roared through the playoffs with a 12-2 record, defeating Philadelphia of the title in six games. But before the current season, the 76ers obtained the two-time NBA most valuable player, Moses Malone, from Houston with an offer the 6-10 center couldn't refuse—a \$13.2 million over six seasons.

When the Boston Celtics used their last draft choice to select London Turner, paralyzed from the chest down since a 1981 auto accident, the former Indiana forward sent a telegram of appreciation: "You really made my day, thanks a million. When do I report?"

Timothy Winters was the early favorite for the Kentucky Derby un-

der the colt needed emergency abdominal surgery early that week, an event that led to his fatal accident in the Jockey Club Gold Cup five months later. Gato del Sol won the Derby, Aloma's Ruler won the Preakness under a 16-year-old jockey, Cowboy Jack Kameel, and Conquistador Cielo won the Belmont Stakes, prompting a record \$36.4 syndication.

Alberto Salazar won the New York and Boston marathons. Carl Lewis soared 28 feet 9 inches in the long jump, second only to Bob Beamon's world-record 29-2 in the 1968 Olympics. Mary Decker Tabb set world records at 5,000 and 10,000 meters.

In the closest Indianapolis 500 ever, Gordon Johncock finished 16-hundredths of a second ahead of Rick Mears. Keke Rosberg of Finland accumulated the most grand prix points among the Formula One drivers.

Phil Mahre repeated as the first American to hold the World Cup skiing championship; his twin brother, Steve, finished third.

Dean Smith not only guided North Carolina to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship but also influenced the sport's rules. After the Tar Heels held the ball in a 47-45 tie-victory over Virginia for the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament title, the ACC adopted the 3-point basket and a shot clock; 13 other conferences followed.

In the first confrontation between Ralph Sampson and Pat Ewing earlier this season, the 7-foot-4-inch Virginia center scored 23 points and 16 rebounds and seven blocks in a 68-63 victory over Georgetown. Less than two weeks later, the No. 1-ranked Cavaliers were shocked, 77-72, by tiny Chaminade of Hoochulu.

In college football, Herschel Walker, the Heisman Trophy winner, led Georgia to an 11-0 record and the top ranking in both weekly wire-service polls, pending the Sugar Bowl showdown Saturday night against Penn State, the No. 2 team in both polls.

But in two college football games, the students upstaged the players. California defeated Stanford, 25-20, with a last-second series of laterals on a kickoff return that ended with the last ballcarrier running into the end zone through the Stanford band that was marching and tooting onto the field.

Harvard's 45-7 triumph over Yale was interrupted by a balloon with "MIT" on it that suddenly billowed out of the grass at midfield in front of the Harvard bench, secretly planted there by pranksters from the nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A touchdown through a marching band and a balloon in the grass at midfield—in 1982, a fitting first time for both.

And last January, Red Smith wrote a sports column for the last time.

Red Smith

hit wide receiver Charlie Brown on touchdown passes of 57 yards and 58 yards to lead Washington to a 27-10 victory over the Saints, clinching a home-field advantage for Washington in the playoffs.

With kicks of 36 and 45 yards, Mark Moseley extended his league record for consecutive field goals to 24. Theismann had 14 completions on 23 attempts for 254 yards

and also ran the ball six times for another 58 yards (two of his scrambles set up Moseley's field goals).

Eagles 24, Cowboys 20

In Irving, Texas, quarterback Rod Javorski broke a club career record for touchdown passes with a game-winning 10-yarder to Harold Carmichael as Philadelphia upset the Dallas Cowboys, 24-20.

Javorski's 112th scoring pass, bettered by one the Eagle mark held by Norm Sosed.

Philadelphia took a first-period lead when defensive end Greg Brown batted the ball out of quarterback Danny White's hands and pounced on it in the Cowboy end zone. But scoring passes from White to Butch Johnson and Doug Cosbie helped Dallas to a 17-14 halftime edge.

Rafael Septien's second field goal of the day made it 20-14 before Javorski rallied the Eagles. His pass to Carmichael came with 8:25 to play, and Tooy Franklin added a field goal three minutes later as the Eagles defeated the Cowboys for only the second time in 12 games in Texas Stadium.

Chargers 44, Colts 26

Lo San Diego, quarterback Dan Fouts threw five touchdown passes—three to tight end Kellen Winslow and two to wide receiver Wes Chandler—as the Chargers ripped Baltimore, 44-26. The victory extended San Diego's winning streak to five games, its longest in 18 years. The loss dropped the Colts to 0-7-1, their worst start since the club's inception in 1947.

San Diego, 6-2 and headed for the playoffs for the fourth year in a row, built up a 23-0 lead in the second quarter.

The Colts got a 58-yard field goal from rookie Dan Miller, the third longest in NFL history.

Bears 34, Rams 26

Lo Anaheim, California, Walter Payton gained 104 yards—becoming the fourth man in NFL history to surpass the career-rushing mark of 10,000—as he paced Chicago to a 34-26 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Payton's performance overshadowed the 509-yard passing day of Ram quarterback Vince Ferragamo, the second highest in NFL history. Finishing with 30 completions (three of them for touchdowns) in 46 attempts, Ferragamo

Redskins 27, Saints 10

In New Orleans, Joe Theismann

scored on one of his two interceptions. Sunday and returned a blocked field goal for a TD as New York improved to 6-2. Quarterback Richard Todd completed 15 of 22 passes for 236 yards and one touchdown. Running back Freeman McNeil also scored twice.

Cardinals 24, Giants 21

In St. Louis, Neil Lomax completed an eight-yard touchdown pass to Roy Green with 27 seconds left to play, rallying the Cardinals over the New York Giants, 24-21.

The touchdown outlived the efforts of losing quarterback Scott Brunner, who directed scoring drives of 64 and 50 yards in the fourth quarter.

Bengals 24, Seahawks 10

In Cincinnati, Pete Johnson ran for a pair of touchdowns and Ken Anderson and David Verser combined on a 56-yard scoring pass to give the Bengals a 24-10 victory over Seattle. Cincinnati (6-2) got a 34-yard field goal from Jim Breach and a 3-yard touchdown burst by Johnson in the fourth quarter.

Redskins 27, Saints 10

In New Orleans, Joe Theismann

hit only one of his first seven passes, with two interceptions, before catching fire. Former Ram Norm Van Brocklin is the only man to have thrown for more yards in a game than Ferragamo, passing for 554 yards in a 1951 contest.

Payton, who carried 20 times, now has 10,095 yards in his eight-year career. Only Jim Brown (12,312), O.J. Simpson (11,236) and Franco Harris (10,823) have rushed for more yards.

Raiders 27, Broncos 10

Lo Los Angeles, rookie tailback Marcus Allen, the league's leading scorer, caught touchdown passes of 4 and 51 yards from quarterback Jim Plunkett as the Raiders rolled to a 27-10 victory over Denver. The playoff-bound Raiders (7-1) put the game away by scoring 24 points in the second quarter.

Alto, who has scored 12 touchdowns this season, rushed for only 16 yards on 12 carries but caught 5 passes for 91 yards. Plunkett completed 16 of 32 passes for 261 yards.

Denver (2-6) continued to be plagued by turnovers, losing the ball five times on interceptions and once on a fumble. Bronco quarterbacks were sacked seven times.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

W L T Pct. Pts. PA

A.N.Y. Jets 4 2 1 .750 225 114

San Francisco 4 2 1 .750 225 114

Baltimore 4 2 1 .750 225 114

San Diego 4 2 1 .750 225 114

West

Los Angeles 4 2 1 .750 225 114

San Francisco 4 2 1 .750 225 114

Seattle 4 2 1 .750 225 114

Denver 4 2 1 .750 225 114

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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With 5:40 to play on Sunday, Charles White's one-yard plunge beat Houston for Cleveland, 20-14.

Losing Vikings Gain Playoffs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Already sporting a couple of black eyes, the National Football League absorbed another blow Sunday. For the first time in the league's 63-year history, a team that could wind up with a sub-500 average is going to the playoffs.

The Minnesota Vikings, who backed in despite a 42-14 trouncing Sunday by the New York Jets, joined victorious Green Bay and St. Louis in the National Conference playoffs while Cincinnati, the Jets, San Diego and the Miami all earned American Conference spots. Dallas, Washington and Atlanta had already gained playoff berths in the NFC and the Los Angeles Raiders clinched two weeks ago in the AFC.

The 4-4 Vikings will finish no worse than 3-2 in conference play if they lose to Dallas in Monday night's season finale. Minnesota is sixth in the NFC behind Dallas, Washington, Atlanta, Green Bay and St. Louis.

At least one of six teams bunched at 3-5 — San Francisco, the New York Giants, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and New Orleans — will also be in the opening round of the playoffs despite a record below .500.

With eight teams from each of the conferences qualifying, the playoff situation is the result of an elaborate tie-breaker system designed by the league for this year's strike-shortened season. The league's once-spiffy image has already been smudged by the 57-day players' strike and the relocation of the Raiders from Oakland to Los Angeles after a court ruling against the NFL.

Jet cornerback Bobby Jackson scored on one of his two interceptions. Sunday and returned a blocked field goal for a TD as New York improved to 6-2. Quarterback Richard Todd completed 15 of 22 passes for 236 yards and one touchdown. Running back Freeman McNeil also scored twice.

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